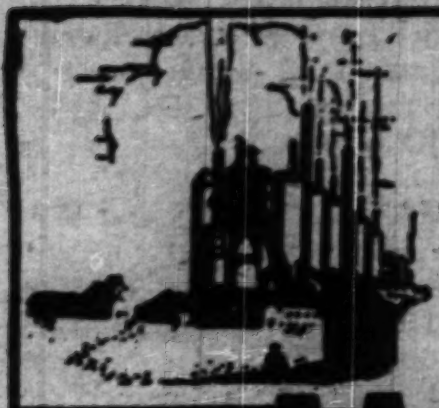


BARE FBI'S HOLD ON ROSENBERG WITNESS



Michigan
edition

The Worker

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By MILTON HOWARD

THE AMERICAN people now know what kind of pressure the FBI could use on David Greenglass to get him to "finger" his sister, Ethel Rosenberg to the electric chair as an atom spy. That hold was the fact—

now revealed in a sensational affidavit by David Greenglass' brother, Bernard—that David Greenglass was a crook who had been stealing uranium from Los Alamos while he was there as an Army sergeant!

Even more sensational is the fact that in his signed affidavit, dated May 31, 1953, written after meeting with a Jewish Rabbi, Bernard Greenglass reveals that his sister-in-law, Ruth, knew all the time that this was what the FBI had on her brother who swore away the life of his

sister and brother-in-law rather than face the penalties for stealing uranium during the war.

This new documentary evidence follows on the recent revelation of the handwritten statement in Greenglass' own handwriting in which it is clearly shown that this key witness against the Jewish couple awaiting electrocution June 18 at 11 p.m. at Sing Sing prison, New York, had told two widely different stories—first to the FBI, and then a very different one

10 months later in the Rosenberg trial.

In his original statement to the FBI, Greenglass never mentioned his sister, and confessed that he did not know who had sent Harry Gold to see him. At the trial, 10 months later, he dragged in the name of Julius and Ethel.

In his affidavit, Bernard Greenglass states:

"Some time in the year 1946, my brother David told me that (Continued on Page 13)

What to Do

TO HELP STOP the execution of the Rosenbergs in the face of the grave doubts which new evidence is piling up, all Americans should immediately:

- Wire or write to President Eisenhower urging commutation of the death penalty so that the doors of justice will not be closed by death.

- Visit or wire all Congressmen and Senators.

- Organize mass meetings, picket lines, prayer meetings, and other forms of public protest.

Taft Crowd Pushes for Conquest of All Asia

—See Page 4

Steel Fight Slow To Pick Up Steam

page 2

Legal Lynching In No. Carolina

page 6

The Italian Elections

page 4

Sports Boom In E. Europe

page 11

Two Children Whose Eyes Are on the Ticking Clock...

POPE PIUS XII:

"Further, the case of the young couple sentenced to die together is so pitiful as to arouse sincere commiseration even in those not animated by any ignoble partisan interest in wanting to save their lives. In particular, that a woman should wait in a 'death chamber' for the moment of execution is in itself an event as tragic as it is rare and is such as to arouse instinctively a sense of horror. When, then, two children, Michael 9 years old and Robert 5, are involved in this fearful fate, many hearts can be melted, before two little innocents on whose soul and destiny the death of their parents would forever leave sinister scars."

By JOSEPH NORTH

MICHAEL is ten now and Robert has scarcely reached six since the Pope appealed to the President for clemency and still the two innocents suffer as few



ROSENBERG CHILDREN AT SING SING—Michael and Robert peer out of a car window during a visit to their parents.

children in America have suffered. And now their eyes are on the ticking clock.

Read the compiled letters of their parents and you discover how much these children know of life and of death. They know that the family of mankind has adopted them, made them the wards of humanity and they know those who are torturing their parents and torturing them.

Of life: read the letter their father sent his lawyer a few weeks ago. He had discovered from a note the children sent him that a town in Italy "with almost total unemployment sent the boys a package of delicacies and a little music box." The children revelled in the gifts and the voices of encouragement which reach their ears from all lands and Michael, the boy of ten whom childhood has bypassed, has learned what many Americans have yet to know and what their father has learned behind the prison bars: "The thought behind this gift

(Continued on Page 13)

Don't Let Your Paper Be Throttled

LESS THAN a year ago, there were three English-language papers in the east which challenged the obviously imperialist, criminally bloody foreign policy of the ruling circles of our country. These were The Worker and its daily counterpart—the Daily Worker the weekly National Guardian, and the New York Daily Compass which wavered and vacillated at times but generally opposed the war program.

What has happened to each? The Compass has been put out of business by an advertising boycott, in which the Gestapo FBI played its usual sly, conspiratorial part. The editor and former publisher of The Worker John Gates and Ben Davis have been in jail for two years; and now the editor of the Guardian, Cedric Belfrage, is being

held for deportation.

We might add that the editor of the Peoples World in California, Al Richmond, has been both convicted under the Smith Act and held for deportation; that the editor of the Honolulu Record, Koji Ariyoshi, is on trial under the Smith Act; that editors of Finnish, Jewish, Lithuanian, Estonian, Korean, Croatian, Slovenian working-class newspapers challenging the war line are also being held for deportation; while William Allan, editor of our Michigan edition, is being held both for deportation and indictment under the Smith Act; and James Dolan, one of the editors of our Pennsylvania edition, is on trial under the Smith Act.

ONLY A VICIOUS faker who seeks to cover up his own be-

trayal of the fight for press freedom would dare deny that these facts reveal a studied effort by the Government to crush all newspaper opposition to the war program of big business.

Financial strangulation of opposition papers, as well as terrorization of readers, are ways by which they hope to bring this situation about.

If they have not succeeded with us, it is because we have a devoted body of readers who have come to our assistance time and again, and who now know no such paper as ours can exist without the solid, constant activity of our readers both in spreading circulation and in raising funds.

Right now, we are engaged not only in advancing circulation, but in raising \$100,000 to cover publication costs to take

us through the summer. We need every cent of that \$100,000 if we are to meet our minimum, sharply-reduced budget for the next few months. We have received our usual wonderful response from thousands of readers, who have so far contributed some \$45,000.

But time is growing short; we expect, and need, the money within the next couple of weeks. We especially want to hear from readers in Ohio and Michigan, who have not come through with their usual generous spirit, as have readers in other major cities. And we want to hear from our readers in the smaller cities and rural areas, who likewise have always responded splendidly.

Let's not hold up on our contributions. We know we can depend on you to come through.

Inside Free Viet-Nam

Joseph Starobin, first American correspondent to visit Free Viet Nam
INTERVIEWS HO CHI MINH

—See Page 5

Steel Pay Fight Slow In Picking Up Steam

By GEORGE MORRIS

STEEL WORKERS want a raise but they are reluctant to get drawn into a strike—possibly a long one—for just a small raise. That's the unmistakable opinion you get from steel workers in the plants of Lake County, Indiana and Chicago's south side. The workers are

wondering what the steel union's top leadership mean by "substantial." You hear it said on all sides that come June 30 and there is no agreement, there won't be a worker in a steel mill from coast to coast. But no one is bubbling over with enthusiasm with the prospect because in the first place workers don't like to strike just for the "hell of it," and if they do, they want to make sure it will be worth the effort.

THIS IS PUTTING David J. McDonald very much on the spot among the workers as he takes the helm at negotiations for the first time since Philip Murray's death.

The four big reasons the union gave when it put demands before the steel companies, stand up very well with the workers. They are:

- Because "over half" of the steel workers still earn below the "minimum" budget for city workers compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

- Because the steel workers have "not shared" in the tremendous increase in productivity and resulting profits.

- Because the steel industry has never enjoyed such great demand for its products, and the purchasing power of workers must rise to lend a "prop" to the economy.

- Because the steel industry's profits are at new heights.

But what bothers many steel workers, many here have told me is more than money.

THE REASON many steel workers give you an impression of almost coldness on current negotiations is because they have been told most of the key issues that bother them cannot come up under the reopener this year.

- They see a fantastic all-out plant modernization and expansion and the speeding up of workers. They know they are speeding themselves out of a job and want some sort of a limit.

- Negro workers are very resentful at being limited in most cases to just certain lower-wage departments. They see lily-white departments perpetuated by the practice of filling vacancies through new hiring even if Negroes in a department in the same place, face layoffs or have long seniority. The need for a fair practices clause in contracts was never felt as now.

- The steel industry is still the only major one without extra pay for Saturday, Sunday or holiday work.

- Then there is that Southern differential of five cents an hour.

- The steel workers still pay half the cost of the inadequate insurance they have out of their pay envelopes.

- The pension plan is still at \$100 (after 25 years service), far behind most other unions.

- The gap between the lower and higher paid is wider in steel than in most other industries. This was recognized by the Youngstown Sheet and Tube plant here with a resolution demanding a \$1.70 minimum.

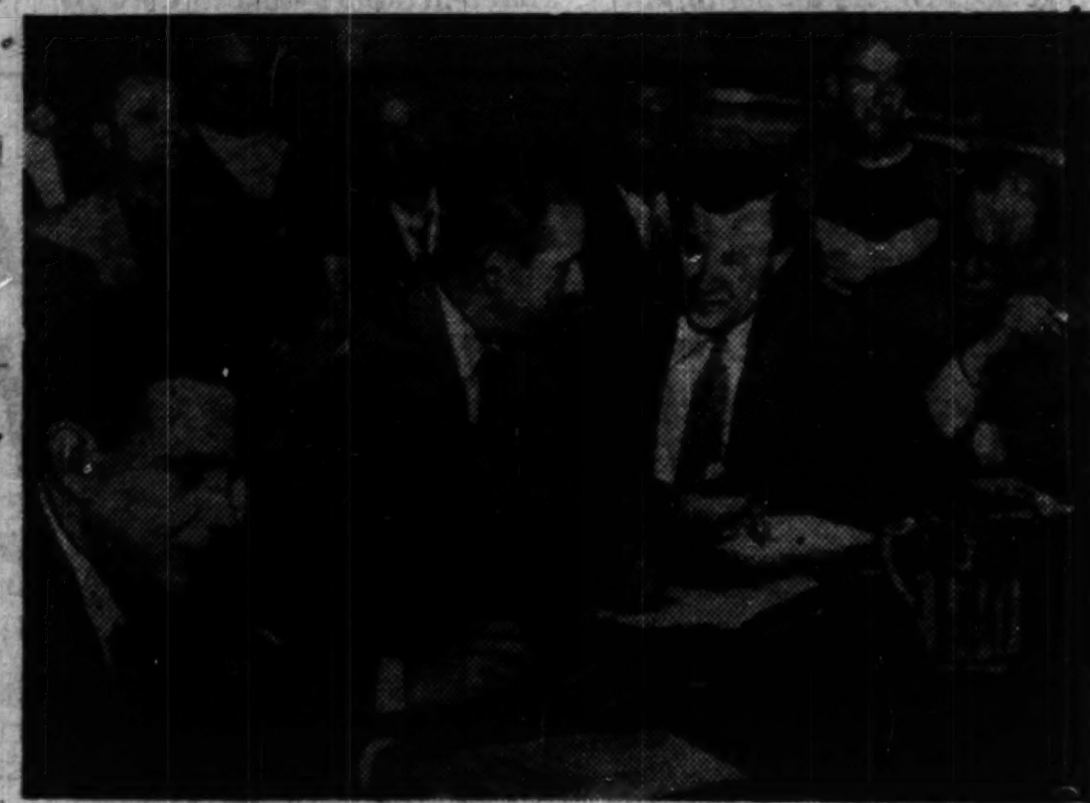
NEVERTHELESS, as steel negotiators resumed in Pittsburgh this week after a two-week recess,

they have before them a precedent set in the auto industry: an air-tight un-openable five-year contract that had two more years to run and was opened. But if Reuther was able to open the contract but got very little, why couldn't the steel union open the contract and get something SUBSTANTIAL?

Talking to steel workers here you get an impression that the union has not yet begun a cam-

paign in earnest to convince the workers that a serious effort will be made to win something substantial and thereby to arouse them. If the steel companies judge the workers aren't warmed up for the fight, they aren't likely to give serious consideration to any demands.

So far they have only had sub-district conferences here on the wage reopener. But things are not yet vibrating with vigor in the locals and shops.



SIGNING FORD CONTRACT in Detroit are company and union representatives. (L. to R.): Malcolm Denise and Mel Lindquist of Ford's; John Bugas, Ford vice-president; President Walter Reuther and Director Kenneth Bannon of the United Auto Workers.

Pact Gives Too Little, Say Ford Local Leaders

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT

DECLARING THE UNION is not satisfied with the new agreement in auto, the leadership of Ford Local 600 of the United Automobile Workers last week declared the concessions "are not enough, and we shall be back for more and before 1955."

The five-year contract runs to 1955. Walter Reuther indicated in a speech to the General Motors conference here that he considers the revisions in the pact as a settlement until it expires.

"We are not satisfied with the new agreement" is the headline on the front page of "Ford Facts" over a statement of the union's officers.

The pact gives the workers just one additional penny an hour on the annual improvement factor, a \$12.50 increase—to \$137.50 maximum—in the pensions. Skilled workers receiving a 10 cent hourly raise.

THE INCORPORATION of 19 cents of the 24 obtained on the escalator since the Korean war began into the base hourly rate of the workers, did not add to the earnings, but merely set a five-cent limit on the amount the workers can lose in event the escalator goes down.

"Are we satisfied with the agreement?" asks the Ford Facts. "Definitely not. Will you be satisfied with the agreement? We believe you will not."

Formal action on approval of the pact signed by Reuther was still to be taken.

The statement reviews the long fight of Ford Local 600 against the five-year pact and the no-strike provision in it.

"Whatever course you adopt in this present situation, we are sure you will pledge to yourself and to each other, as we do, that never again will we allow ratification of a five-year contract."

"Post-mortems are not usually considered in good taste, but at this time we feel compelled to state that, in our humble opinion, things could have been much better if the advocacy of Local 600 had been followed for the convening of a joint conference of the GM, Chrysler and Ford National Councils, so that all together and simultaneously we could have really applied the heat to the companies."

THE LEADERS noted that the fight of Local 600 for the reopening of the "unreopener" contract has "borne fruit" in the few concessions the company did yield. But they stress that the fight "for more" must not wait until 1955.

The view expressed by the Ford leaders seems to reflect the general opinion among the workers in auto. There is little enthusiasm for the revisions negotiated by Reuther and much dissatisfaction. The workers are especially concerned with the clauses in the contract that give the companies an unilateral right to set the speedup

THE WEEK IN LABOR AFFAIRS

- CIO-AFL Agree on No-Raid Pact
- Oil Unionist Elected Mayor

A TWO-YEAR no-raiding pact between the AFL and CIO, to go into effect next January, will be submitted to conventions of the two organizations next fall. Basis for the agreement, still to be finalized, was reached at a meeting of top-level delegations headed by George Meany and Walter Reuther. It is the first result of the merger negotiations. There are no indications for any further steps towards unity. The pact provides for an umpire with final binding decisions on disputes, but jurisdictional issues will not be covered in the pact.

INTERNATIONAL Harvester Co., still determined to make the most of the splitup among its 75,000 workers, and the absence of any joint action among them, announced a two-cent hourly cut will go into effect in line with a drop in the government's price index.

Steel negotiations resumed in Pittsburgh after a three-week recess during which U. S. Corp. studied the union's demands.

TERMS FOR SETTLEMENT of the nine-week strike of 7,000 workers of the Syracuse General Electric plant were approved at a meeting of Local 320, IUE-CIO. They were negotiated by James B. Carey. . . . Carey moved for chain-wide negotiations with GE. The pact with the company expires September 15. . . . New York CIO Brewery workers voted 4,872 to 647 for a wage pact granting raises of 7½ to 17½ cents an hour. New hourly rates for production workers rise to \$2.65 for day men; \$2.78½ for night workers. . . . Warehousemen of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's

Union on the West Coast turned down the first offer of companies for a five-cent hourly hike. . . . A strike of the Typographical Union affecting 500 workers in Washington, D.C. job shops tied up work that included an estimated 35 union papers, among them the AFL and CIO organs.

NATHAN E. COWAN and William Lavelle, respectively legislative director and assistant director of the CIO in Washington, quit their posts to assume new jobs with the United Steelworkers of America. Cowan will be steel legislative director. Lavelle will head the union's department on state unemployment and workmen's compensation.

THE CIO announced support of the amendment to the Taft-Hartley Law that would hold discrimination in industry an unfair labor practice.

FOLLOWING the recent example in Rockford, Ill., and Lockport, Ill., went CIO in a big way, electing an oil union member as Mayor and ten other members of the union, Local 222, to various city posts. Daniel T. Lambert who headed the People's Party, which swept the election, won the Mayoralty. Others won through the Democratic Party.

THE BOARD of the International Fur and Leather Workers meeting in White Lake, N. Y., heard the union's leather division won a round of wage raises ranging from five to 11½ cents an hour and other gains, including the first retirement plan in the industry. . . . The board pledged full support to the walkout of southern menhaden fishermen now entering the second season.

Capitol Roundup

- Map sales tax for Jan. . . . New give-away opposed . . . Hobby's pitch on public health

WASHINGTON
TREASURY SECRETARY Humphrey admitted that national sales tax is under study for recommendation next January. . . . Main backer of sales tax is NAM. . . . It was a queer way that Humphrey asked House Ways and Means Committee to extend excess profits tax for six months. In the third sentence of his testimony he said that "I dislike the excess profits tax and think it is a bad tax." Little chance is given for EPT extension going through House via Ways and Means Committee. Humphrey didn't help any.

ALSO QUEER is the way the Civil Aeronautics Board reversed itself on probing passenger rates on big air lines. CAB voted for it at first. Then came pressure from big airlines. Then came another vote from CAB calling off probe.

STEEL QUEERER is the way the U. S. Chamber of Commerce knew about Labor Secretary Durkin's T-H proposals before anybody else. It even issued a special flyer blasting Durkin's position. Durkin's stand had never been made public but it had been communicated to Commerce Secretary Weeks. . . .

DURKIN issued his first ruling as Labor Secretary. It was in favor of employers. He ruled that vegetable canneries working on government contracts did not have to abide by wage and hour standards under the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act. CIO and AFL opposed ruling, employers favored it.

public grazing lands to big stockmen is running into buzz saw of opposition at public hearings. Protests from farm areas all over the country are pouring in. . . . Incidentally, what "farmers" does Farm Bureau speak for in favoring this steal? . . . Rep. Chet Holifield (D-Cal) gave GOP an uncomfortable hour in the House as he exposed a new government giveaway plan—the plot to hand over atomic energy patents and facilities to big monopolies. . . . Instead of probing giveaways, Congress will soon start an "investigation" of government "competition" with private enterprise. . . . Rep. Shelley (D-Cal) called for a probe of government sale of dried peas to a western combine at \$20 a ton less than the \$50 at which the peas had been pegged. Combine cornered the market as a result and is itself now selling the peas at \$53 a ton.

ONLY REASON natural gas rates keep being raised by utilities is that Federal Power Commission refuses to exercise authority to regulate gas rates. That's despite a Federal Appeals Court ruling two weeks ago that FPC has that authority.

OUR SECRETARY of Health, Mrs. Hobby, made this kind of pitch on public health before AMA convention last week: "Universal medical care provided by the government not only threatens the democratic principle, but it is uneconomic and inherently self-defeating." She omitted fact that it is also healthy and necessary.

POINT OF ORDER!

HIS WAY

By Alan Max

Eisenhower's idea of meeting the Soviet Union half-way is through the China Lobby side-tracks of this way.

Get Carl Winter Home!

Michigan Notables Join National Amnesty Drive

DETROIT.—Two years ago this week the Supreme Court in a 6-2 decision, upheld the thought-control Smith Act conviction of 11 leaders of the Communist Party, including Carl Winter, Michigan state chairman.

One month later Winter was in jail, serving a harsh five-year sentence imposed not for anything he did, but for what he allegedly intended to teach and advocate.

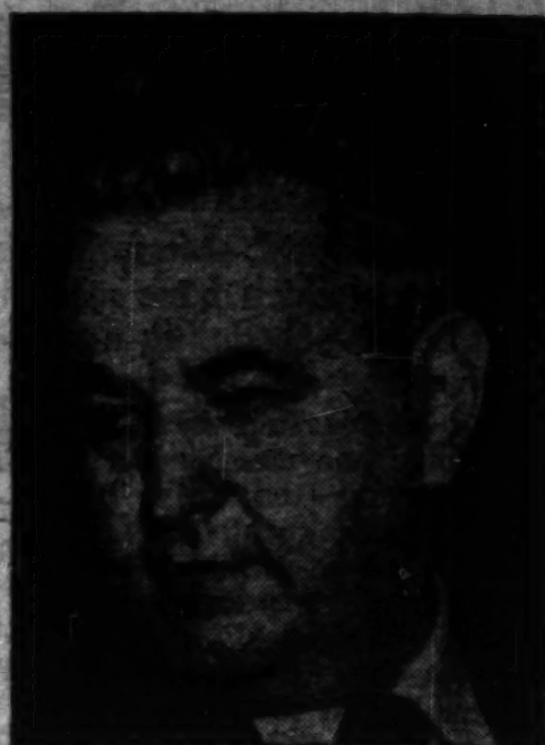
Today there is a growing demand that Winter and his colleagues be granted AMNESTY by the President. Amnesty appeals have come from Ford Local 600, from 161 religious leaders, 150 distinguished women, 280 notables.

Eighteen outstanding Michiganers of various political beliefs have now joined with the National Committee to Win Amnesty for

Smith Act Victims in urging "those with a social conscience" to circulate and sign an amnesty petition.

Amnesty would be a blow to the Smith Act itself, which looms as a menace not only to Communists but to all progressives, all of organized labor, all peace advocates. It would mean belated justice for those who have already served 2 1/2 long months in jail for what Justice Hugo Black described in his dissenting opinion as simply agreement "to assemble and talk and publish certain ideas at a late date."

In the case of Carl Winter, it would mean his return to a wife who needs him now more than ever—for, since Carl's imprisonment, Helen Allison Winter has become an invalid, and is even so threatened by prosecution under



CARL WINTER

the Smith Act. It would mean security and happiness again for their 10-year-old daughter, Michele.

Michigan notables sponsoring the amnesty petition are:

Rev. Paul J. Allured, Lansing; Dr. Russell J. Baker, Dean, Kalamazoo College; Mrs. Elden J. Demis, Bloomfield Hills; Sam Brown, Detroit; Rev. Henry Hitt Crane, Detroit; Rev. Charles A. Hill, Detroit; Dorothy Knight, Detroit; Rev. Robert W. Lawson, Dowagiac; Rev. Henry Lewis, Ann Arbor; Rev. F. Rickford Meyers, Detroit; Dr. Michael Farnham, professor emeritus, University of Michigan; Rev. L. B. Reed, Mackinaw City; Sidney Rosen, Grosse Pointe; Nathan Rosenshine, Detroit; Prof. Preston Sisson, University of Michigan; Maurice Sugar, Detroit; Rev. I. Paul Taylor, Detroit and Mrs. Clara H. Vincent, People's Institute of Applied Religion, Farmington.

Write for petitions: National Committee to Win Amnesty for Smith Act Victims, 667 Madison Ave., Room 611, New York 21.

June 12 and 13 Peace Workshop

DETROIT.—The Michigan Council for Peace is calling for delegates, observers, individuals to attend a Workshop on Peace, Friday, June 12, at 8 p.m., and Saturday, June 13, from 1 to 6 p.m., at 8212 12th St.

Thomas Richardson, executive co-director of the American Peace Crusade, will speak.

Registrations at \$1 are being accepted by the Peace Council, Box 2115, Detroit 31.

Women Win 3c An Hour Increase

MARION. — The members of UAW Local 1013, almost all of them women, won wage increases of 8 cents an hour, plus improvements in vacation pay and other benefits from Riverside Electric. The victory came in negotiations, after a strike vote of 105-3 convinced management that the workers were serious.

By contrast, a nine month strike at Riverside Electric's competitor, Pent Electric, conducted by the UAW-AFL, won no wage increases or improved conditions, while strikebreakers were awarded extra pay and additional seniority.



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AUTOTOWN ALLEY

by THE OLD-TIMER

DOUBLE TALK—Benson Ford, vice president of the Ford Motor Co., has refused to be part of any committee to work for a FEPC in Michigan. He so wrote UAW president Walter P. Reuther in answer to Reuther's request that he serve on a committee to win FEPC in Michigan. The Ford boys have been trained by the typewriter seals of the company to sound off against discrimination, but when it gets down to the knitty gritty of fighting for FEPC the "Man" won't fight.

LOSING NO TIME—Art Valenti, former president of Ford Local 900, recently got beat by president-elect Clark, Valenti, it's reported, lost no time in putting in a substitute to run the local until Clark is sworn in, while he (Valenti) went on the International payroll. In a pre-election leaflet Valenti tried to tell Lincoln workers that one had to be a District Committeeman, then a member of the Shop Committee before one was qualified to run for local president. He said that was how he had become president. The Lincoln workers didn't think so. They voted him out of office and elected Clark.

GM FACTS—Walter Reuther is reported to have told the national UAW-GM conference that what's important about the nickel the workers get on June 1, is the principle. Also that comes 1955 an "all out" job is to be done on the plant grievances, speedup, contract revisions etc. Also the pay of the umpire was increased \$2,500 a year in order to "encourage" him to handle more grievances in the days ahead.

FIX—One of the reasons, that an administrator was shoved over Budd Local 306 was a rank and file ticket from the shop has been getting lots of support and would have beaten incumbent president Horwatt. No election now.

IT'S WHO YOU KNOW—While the International Executive Board, UAW-CIO, was screaming at the Budd workers for "wildcatting" and slapped an administrator over them, a slap on the wrist was given where "wildcats" are common but where Reuther's lieutenant Ken Morris, the arch red-baiter, rules as president.

"WINNER"—Tracy Doll is now president of Hudson Local 154. His opponent, incumbent Lucas, withdrew from the race, leaving Doll to get the presidency by default. There's all kinds of "ways" to win office. Doll, you remember, made his peace with Reuther at the last convention, withdrawing his suit to win back membership after he had been expelled along with Sam Sage for putting out a tabloid on gangsterism in UAW.

STEEL President: Charles

Younglove of CIO Steel Workers Local 1299, Great Lakes Steel mill, Ecorse, will long be remembered by the Negro workers for the last membership meeting. A Negro worker wanted to put the issue of upgrading of a Negro brother on the floor for discussion. Younglove refused. An argument ensued and the cops were called. The cops frisked the Negro workers as they came out of the union hall, not the whites. Wonder what Thomas Shane, regional director of the Steel Workers here, also head of the Steel Workers' Anti-Discrimination Committee nationally, and chairman of the FEPC committee at the recent steel convention, will do on this.

FAMILY — Burroughs Adding Machine, which soon may have its first union since 1888, has long talked about its employees and the company being "one happy family." But it practices jimcrow in its hiring policies and in its recreational setup near Brighton, Michigan. The beach is not open at all to Negroes and the rest of the "family recreational area" makes it rough on a Negro family so they won't come back. So the next time you read of Burroughs' president making a speech about his "family" write and ask him why he doesn't practice the democracy he preaches.

ATT. NORM MATTHEWS—Dodge inter-plant truck drivers, some 300 to 400, get about 25 cents an hour less than AFL Teamsters members trucking similar material. They are hot about this. They want that 25 cents an hour more and are eyeing the AFL Teamsters' organizational drive. This is so particularly now since overtime has been cut out and Marshall Cartage has been hired to fill in the overtime hours, thus saving Dodge management the time and a half pay for overtime. The Marshall cartage drivers average 25 cents an hour, are AFL Teamster members. Imagine how the CIO truck drivers feel when they look at the one cent an hour raise Walter Reuther "won" from Chrysler.

MARTEL—Frank X. Martel, ancient reactionary who runs what's left of the Detroit and Wayne County Central Labor Body, has slipped off the ropes now and is reaching for the towel to throw it in. Messrs Hoffa, Teamsters; Allen, Building Trades; Koenig, Hotel, have got him almost ousted. Dave Beck, Teamsters' national president, the Building Trades national heads and George Harrison, AFL Railway Clerks are taking over all these State Federations and Central Labor bodies with AFL national proxy, George Meany's approval. It's a new, slick gang of bureaucrats and old Frank isn't wanted on that team. He hasn't got

Mich. Communist Party Seeking 'Fighting Fund'

DETROIT.—The Michigan State Committee of the Communist Party last week launched a drive for a \$15,000 "Fighting Fund."

A statement noted the mounting world pressure for peace which "terrifies the warmongers." It pointed out that the "red-baiting hysteria" of McCarthyism would take America "down the same suicidal path as Hitler Germany." McCarthyism is aimed first at the Communist Party because "once the Communists are deprived of their democratic rights, it becomes easier to do the same reactionary job on the labor unions, churches, schools and all people's organizations."

Dedicating its central effort to achievement of united action to win a people's victory against reaction, the Michigan Party as-

serted that the required \$15,000 fund would go toward:

- Bringing its program of peace, economic security and democratic rights to unions and people's organizations.

- Organizing mass fight and legal defense for the six Michigan Smith Act defendants and speeding up the campaign for Amnesty for all Smith Act victims.

- Helping build circulation of Daily Worker and Michigan Worker.

- Developing mass opposition to the Trucks Act and conducting a legal fight to have it declared unconstitutional.

The Party statement urged readers to the Michigan Worker to help raise the fund by July 4. Donations should be sent to Room 1, 2419 Grand River, Detroit 1.

SAVE THE ROSENBERGS

(Continued from Page 16)

efforts this year because its for a four year term.

CAN A NEGRO Council member be elected in 1953? Every election for the last 10 years has been an "almost" election. Men like Rev. Chas. A. Hill losing by small margins, women like Jeanette Welch Brown running for State Senate lost likewise by small margins, and Dr. Remus Robinson lost recently for school board by 2,000 votes.

The most powerful expression for State FEPC came last February when over 1,000 delegates from united Negro and labor groups met in Lansing. A similar united gathering of Negro leaders from all walks of life and groups in Detroit could select a candidate for City Council. Such a selection would electrify the Negro peoples movement, organized labor and its 200 locals and 500,000 voting members.

Such a united candidate can win and break jimcrow in City Hall in '53.



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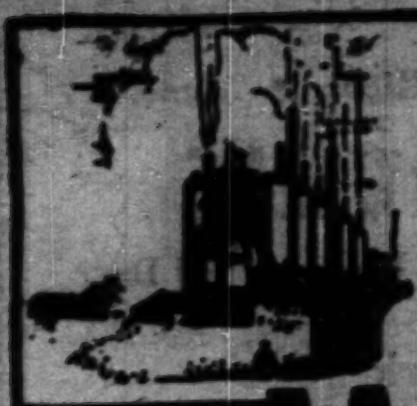
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The Worker

THE WORKER, SUNDAY, JUNE 7, 1953

SAVE THE ROSENBERGS

ACT NOW!

DETROIT.—An urgent appeal was made last week to all Michigan unionists, all who want democracy and justice to survive in America, to speak out now—before it is too late—for clemency for Julius and Ethel Rosenberg.

The Detroit Committee for Justice in the Rosenberg Case called the U. S. Supreme Court's denial of the third Rosenberg appeal, despite overwhelming new evidence that the prosecution's case rested on perjured testimony, "incredible and shocking."

The Committee wired President Eisenhower and urged that all individuals and organizations do likewise, and that those who have urged clemency before—like UAW locals 600, 659, 208 and 163—do so again.

"In our opinion," a statement said, "no single issue facing the American people is of greater importance now in the struggle to stop the advance of fascism. If the Rosenbergs are allowed to die, the road will be wide open to countless other frameups."

"Everyone who realizes this must speak up—talk to friends, neighbors, shopmates; circulate our clemency petition; the thousands of leaflets we are rushing to the printer; the postcards addressed to Mr. Eisenhower."

"Every opponent of McCarthyism, McCarranism, thought control must center his attention on this zero hour fight for justice and decency."

The Committee plans an unprecedented campaign to reach the public through advertisements, etc. Funds are needed and should be sent to the Committee's new address: Room 1, 8430 Grand River, Detroit 4.

Leaflets, petitions, postcards can be secured either by writing the above address (there are no regular office hours) or through the Michigan Civil Rights Congress, 918 Charlevoix Bldg., Wo. 1, 6278.

RALLY FOR CLEMENCY

TUES. — JUNE 9 — 8:30 P.M.

PARKSIDE HALL — 3119 FENKEL

Aaron Schneider, organizational secretary, National Committee for Justice in the Rosenberg Case, speaker

AN EDITORIAL

IT IS LONG overdue, that the shame of America's 5th largest city, where 300,000 Negro citizens have no representation on the City Council, be ended. Detroit, known as the labor capital of America, must follow the example of scores of American cities, North and South and end in this municipal election the lily white setup on the City Council.

Too many times in Detroit a conscious effort has successfully divided the Negro electorate, when instead of a SINGLE candidate, several candidates who were Negro entered the race. Results were that the votes of those who wanted to elect a Negro councilman, were divided and the Council remained lily white.

While many sections of the citizenry, particularly labor, wanted a Negro Council member, too often their efforts consisted of passing paper resolutions. This suited the auto trusts, sworn foes of Negro representation, who always resist breaking of jimcrow and will redouble their

(Continued on Page 15)

Shop Level Battles Mount on Speedup

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT.—Mounting rank and file dissatisfaction with shop conditions underlies 12 strike votes which have recently been held in General Motors plants. Next Buick UAW Local 599 is scheduling a strike vote for June 16-17 because GM arbitrarily increased production rates.

At a membership meeting of 1,500, only one member voted against taking the strike vote. Committeemen spent two hours describing how management is mistreating and speeding up Buick workers. They told how three young workers were roughed up and searched by plant police; how one's arm was dislocated so that he is pressing a law suit against GM.

Speedup in Plant 10 was lambasted: Two machine on one job had been timed at 34 pieces per hour; a third machine was added and all were timed at 40 per hour. On another job, when union time study showed 524 pieces per day to be the "proper rate," the company demanded 863.

BRIGGS

THE RISING rank and file militancy was also expressed last week at the Briggs Mack plant. Unbearable fumes and overcrowding in the spray booths caused workers to walk out before they became asphyxiated. In other plants, locals have forced companies to install air conditioning to prevent lead poisoning. The men returned when the company promised to improve conditions of work and negotiate on proposals.

PLYMOUTH

A SPONTANEOUS walk-out took place at Chrysler's Plymouth plant last week when an entire department protested action of a foreman who threatened a worker at the lunchwagon, then sent him home. The Local 51 shop committee forced management to retreat on its threat to impose a stiff disciplinary layoff on 41 members.

A WORKER WRITES

Budd Workers Lose Their Local Autonomy

To the Editor

We've had lots of trouble at the Budd Co. these past weeks. The press and radio and Pete Horwatt, UAW Local 308 president, try to make it seem that only silly minor grievances are concerned.

Now Horwatt has asked Reuther to step in and take over to (as one porkchopper said) "clean the place up" with an administrator.

As in many other locals, the Budd workers are disgusted. A crisis is coming in the local union.

The workers are disgusted with the way grievances are being handled. Their attitude is that the local administration has been playing footsie with Budd Jr., too long. The workers at Budd are tired of wage cuts. They're tired of the fact that local leadership has not started to fight for jobs for Negro women, for an upgrader program or for a general FEP clause.

The workers are tired of speed-

DODGE

EARLIER examples of this fight-back development: Dodge workers halted production eight times during March and April to protest speedup, disciplining, firing, unbearable conditions and attacks on the union. Local 3 officers repeatedly ordered workers back, condemned spontaneous strikes. But President Grudzen, while scolding union truck drivers for striking in protest against working with a scab driver who had removed dies from a struck plant, warned:

"We serve notice on the Company, should Management, in the future, take things into their own hands without consulting the union, we will not be responsible, as we are not responsible in this case, for anything that might result from such action."

BUDD

THIS INABILITY of Reutherite local leaders to curb the rising militancy of the rank and file is most clearly expressed at Budd Wheel. (See letter below.)

CHEVROLET

ART WOODS of Flint Chevrolet UAW Local 659, co-editor of The Searchlight, offered some advice last week on how to beat the mounting problem of speedup.

He pointed out that management has two gimmicks under the contract through which it tries to get away with forcing workers to do more than a fair day's work. One is institution of mechanical "Charlie McCarthys," and making workers compete with these tireless monsters. Secondly, management misuses its right of transfer

—moving men from job to job until they find one who will do the extra work demanded.

Here are Woods' proposed answers:

• "The no strike clause must be eliminated. Locals must have the right to strike locally and by plants or even by departments, where the situations warrant it. (Today Management can isolate us and institute speedup, department by department, one at a time and eventually all.)"

• "The worker must have job preference based somewhat on shift preference. This would guard him against being jerked off his job so a bendover boy can be placed on his job and Management thus have their way."

• "Production standards should be, and read in the contract, 'A rate of production that is mutually agreed upon by Management and the Union.'"

THE AUTO WORKERS will have to continue the struggle in the plants on all these shop issues and force Reuther to move to keep the contract a "living" document that can be amended, changed. This is seen by the report that at the recent GM-UAW National conference Reuther said that when 1955 comes the shop issues will be tackled.

Obviously the rank and file workers, not knowing what lies ahead for them in 1955, with even Reuther predicting layoffs the latter part of this year, are going out to get what they can NOW. When they fight speedup, it's a fight to keep from working themselves out of jobs or into an early grave; when they want a grievance procedure that works for them, not the companies, it's to get beefs settled, not buried.

Reuther may want to postpone any action on shop problems until 1955. The rank and file have a different idea.

up, of filthy working conditions (perhaps the dirtiest place on the East Side). They are sore about the lack of safety facilities, adequate eating time and a host of other beefs. The workers want Reuther to drop the war and press for peace in Korea and East-West trade.

When I asked my friends about these last walkouts, the unanimous decision was that Budd sent home the entire plant of 8,000 because they had overproduced. Most of the workers know that we've been running at breakneck speed and generally that Chrysler products are taking a beating in the salesrooms. Nobody is fooled on this—the Chrysler Corp. enjoyed the chance to shut down.

THE WORKERS are so dissatisfied with local union soft soap that on May 24 only 300 showed at a membership meeting. All Emil Mazey, Mike Lacey and Pete Horwatt could do was blame the membership for the trouble, not even mentioning that it was Budd that sent home the 8,000 workers (an age-old form of lockout). Meanwhile the Reutherites use a threat and that about 3,500 would be put out of work. A new gimmick at trying to blackmail the workers into submission.

Evidently Pete Horwatt called in an administrator because he and his clique feel insecure and

want to crush any opposition on the part of the workers.

The administratorship—just as at Local 600—will aim to give Budd all the room it needs to increase production and violate the basic rights of the workers. We all believe that the Reutherites will not fight for FEPC, company-paid insurance, plantwide seniority or on safety and sanitation—the things we want in this next contract.

Already, only a few hours after the announcement of an administrator, Budd has fired several employees and has started to take away various privileges that stewards enjoy.

The old-timers, the militant workers won't stand for company unionism called "administration." We want our autonomy. We have the right to govern our own local, and we don't go for dictatorship.

BUDD WORKER.

Postponed

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The contempt of Congress trial for Saul Grossman, executive secretary of the Michigan Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, was postponed until October by Federal Judge Luther Youngdahl in Washington, D. C. The postponement was granted at the request of U. S. Attorney Hitz just as the trial was about to begin on May 25.

"THE FUTURE OF OUR COUNTRY IS AT STAKE"

Fight McCarthyism • Rally for Democracy

SUNDAY, JUNE 7 Madison Ballroom

Beginning 2:30 P.M.

3643 Woodward near Forest

MRS. ESLANDA GOODE ROBESON

WILLIAM SENTNER of U.E.

Admission: 75¢ (incl. drink) Anticipated Committee of 100

BARE FBI'S HOLD ON ROSENBERG WITNESS



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By MILTON HOWARD

THE AMERICAN people now know what kind of pressure the FBI could use on David Greenglass to get him to "finger" his sister, Ethel Rosenberg to the electric chair as an atom spy. That hold was the fact—

now revealed in a sensational affidavit by David Greenglass' brother, Bernard—that David Greenglass was a crook who had been stealing uranium from Los Alamos while he was there as an Army sergeant!

Even more sensational is the fact that in his signed affidavit, dated May 31, 1953, written after meeting with a Jewish Rabbi, Bernard Greenglass reveals that his sister-in-law, Ruth, knew all the time that this was what the FBI had on her brother who swore away the life of his

sister and brother-in-law rather than face the penalties for stealing uranium during the war.

This new documentary evidence follows on the recent revelation of the handwritten statement in Greenglass' own handwriting in which it is clearly shown that this key witness against the Jewish couple awaiting electrocution June 18 at 11 p.m. at Sing Sing prison, New York, had told two widely different stories—first to the FBI, and then a very different one

10 months later in the Rosenberg trial.

In his original statement to the FBI, Greenglass never mentioned his sister, and confessed that he did not know who had sent Harry Gold to see him. At the trial, 10 months later, he dragged in the name of Julius and Ethel.

In his affidavit, Bernard Greenglass states:

"Some time in the year 1946, my brother David told me that (Continued on Page 13)

What to Do

TO HELP STOP the execution of the Rosenbergs in the face of the grave doubts which new evidence is piling up, all Americans should immediately:

- Wire or write to President Eisenhower urging commutation of the death penalty so that the doors of justice will not be closed by death.
- Visit or wire all Congressmen and Senators.
- Organize mass meetings, picket lines, prayer meetings, and other forms of public protest.

Taft Crowd Pushes for Conquest of All Asia

—See Page 4

Steel Fight Slow To Pick Up Steam

page 2

Legal Lynching In No. Carolina

page 6

The Italian Elections

page 4

Sports Boom In E. Europe

page 11

Two Children Whose Eyes Are on the Ticking Clock...

POPE PIUS XII:

"Further, the case of the young couple sentenced to die together is so pitiful as to arouse sincere commiseration even in those not animated by any ignoble partisan interest in wanting to save their lives. In particular, that a woman should wait in a 'death chamber' for the moment of execution is in itself an event as tragic as it is rare and is such as to arouse instinctively a sense of horror. When, then, two children, Michael 9 years old and Robert 5, are involved in this tearful fate, many hearts can be melted, before two little innocents on whose soul and destiny the death of their parents would forever leave sinister scars."

By JOSEPH NORTH

MICHAEL is ten now and Robert has scarcely reached six since the Pope appealed to the President for clemency and still the two innocents suffer as few



ROSENBERG CHILDREN AT SING SING—Michael and Robert peer out of a car window during a visit to their parents.

children in America have suffered. And now their eyes are on the ticking clock.

Read the compiled letters of their parents and you discover how much these children know of life and of death. They know that the family of mankind has adopted them, made them the wards of humanity and they know those who are torturing their parents and torturing them.

Of life: read the letter their father sent his lawyer a few weeks ago. He had discovered from a note the children sent him that a town in Italy "with almost total unemployment sent the boys a package of delicacies and a little music box." The children revelled in the gifts and the voices of encouragement which reach their ears from all lands and Michael, the boy of ten whom childhood has bypassed, has learned what many Americans have yet to know and what their father has learned behind the prison bars: "The thought behind this gift

(Continued on Page 13)

Don't Let Your Paper Be Throttled

LESS THAN a year ago, there were three English-language papers in the east which challenged the obviously imperialist, criminally bloody foreign policy of the ruling circles of our country. These were The Worker and its daily counterpart—the Daily Worker the weekly National Guardian, and the New York Daily Compass which wavered and vacillated at times but generally opposed the war program.

What has happened to each? The Compass has been put out of business by an advertising boycott, in which the Cestapo FBI played its usual silent, conspiratorial part. The editor and former publisher of The Worker John Gates and Ben Davis have been in jail for two years; and now the editor of the Guardian, Cedric Belgrave, is being

held for deportation.

We might add that the editor of the Peoples World in California, Al Richmond, has been both convicted under the Smith Act and held for deportation; that the editor of the Honolulu Record, Koji Ariyoshi, is on trial under the Smith Act; that editors of Finnish, Jewish, Lithuanian, Estonian, Korean, Croatian, Slovenian working-class newspapers challenging the war line are also being held for deportation; while William Allan, editor of our Michigan edition, is being held both for deportation and indictment under the Smith Act; and James Dolsen, one of the editors of our Pennsylvania edition, is on trial under the Smith Act.

★ ONLY A VICIOUS faker who seeks to cover up his own be-

trayal of the fight for press freedom would dare deny that these facts reveal a studied effort by the Government to crush all newspaper opposition to the war program of big business.

Financial strangulation of opposition papers, as well as terrorization of readers, are ways by which they hope to bring this situation about.

If they have not succeeded with us, it is because we have a devoted body of readers who have come to our assistance time and again, and who now know no such paper as ours can exist without the solid, constant activity of our readers both in spreading circulation and in raising funds.

Right now, we are engaged not only in advancing circulation, but in raising \$100,000 to cover publication costs to take

us through the summer. We need every cent of that \$100,000 if we are to meet our minimum, sharply-reduced budget for the next few months. We have received our usual wonderful response from thousands of readers, who have so far contributed some \$45,000.

But time is growing short; we expect, and need, the money within the next couple of weeks. We especially want to hear from readers in Ohio and Michigan, who have not come through with their usual generous spirit, as have readers in other major cities. And we want to hear from our readers in the smaller cities and rural areas, who likewise have always responded splendidly.

Let's not hold up on our contributions. We know we can depend on you to come through.

Inside Free Viet-Nam

Joseph Starobin, first American correspondent to visit Free Viet Nam
INTERVIEWS HO CHI MINH

—See Page 5

Steel Pay Fight Slow In Picking Up Steam

By GEORGE MORRIS

STEEL WORKERS want a raise but they are reluctant to get drawn into a strike—possibly a long one—for just a small raise. That's the unmistakable opinion you get from steel workers in the plants of Lake County, Indiana and Chicago's south side. The workers are

wondering what the steel union's top leadership mean by "substantial." You hear it said on all sides that come June 30 and there is no agreement, there won't be a worker in a steel mill from coast to coast. But no one is bubbling over with enthusiasm with the prospect because in the first place workers don't like to strike just for the "hell of it," and if they do, they want to make sure it will be worth the effort.

★ THIS IS PUTTING David J. McDonald very much on the spot among the workers as he takes the helm at negotiations for the first time since Philip Murray's death.

★ The four big reasons the union gave when it put demands before the steel companies, stand up very well with the workers. They are:

• Because "over half" of the steel workers still earn below the "minimum" budget for city workers compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

• Because the steel workers have "not shared" in the tremendous increase in productivity and resulting profits.

• Because the steel industry has never enjoyed such great demand for its products, and the purchasing power of workers must rise to lend a "prop" to the economy.

• Because the steel industry's profits are at new heights.

But what bothers many steel workers, many here have told me is more than money.

★ THE REASON many steel workers give you an impression of almost coldness on current negotiations is because they have been told most of the key issues that bother them cannot come up under the reopener this year.

★ They see a fantastic all-out plant modernization and expansion and the speeding up of workers. They know they are speeding themselves out of a job and want some sort of a limit.

★ Negro workers are very resentful at being limited in most cases to just certain lower-wage departments. They see lily-white departments perpetuated by the practice of filling vacancies through new hiring even if Negroes in a department in the same plant, face layoffs or have long seniority. The need for a fair practices clause in contracts was never felt as now.

★ the steel industry is still the only major one without extra pay for Saturday, Sunday or holiday work.

★ Then there is that Southern differential of five cents an hour.

★ The steel workers still pay half the cost of the inadequate insurance they have out of their pay envelopes.

★ The pension plan is still at \$100 (after 25 years service), far behind most other unions.

★ The gap between the lower and higher paid is wider in steel than in most other industries. This was recognized by the Youngstown Sheet and Tube plant here with a resolution demanding a \$1.70 minimum.

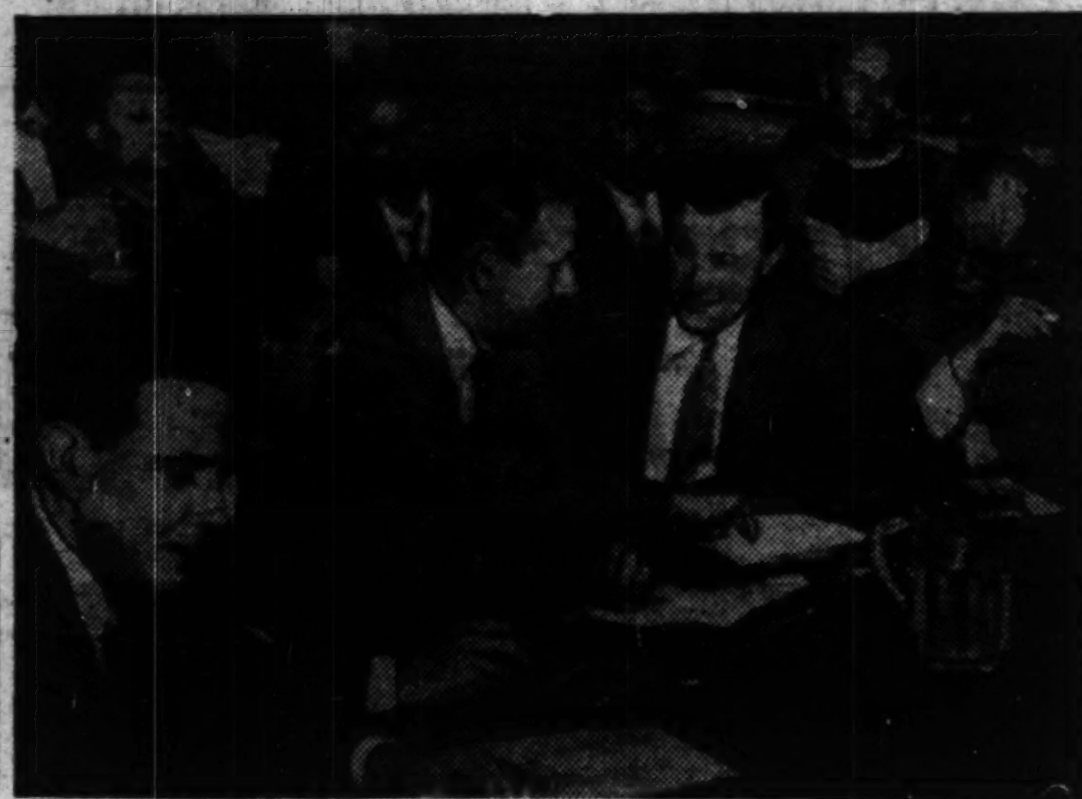
★ NEVERTHELESS, as steel negotiators resumed in Pittsburgh this week after a two-week recess,

they have before them a precedent set in the auto industry: an air-tight un-openable five-year contract that had two more years to run and was opened. But if Reuther was able to open the contract but got very little, why couldn't the steel union open the contract and get something SUB-

STANTIAL? Talking to steel workers here you get an impression that the union has not yet begun a cam-

paign in earnest to convince the workers that a serious effort will be made to win something substantial and thereby to arouse them. If the steel companies judge the workers aren't warmed up for the fight, they aren't likely to give serious consideration to any demands.

So far they have only had sub-district conferences here on the wage reopener. But things are not yet vibrating with vigor in the locals and shops.



SIGNING FORD CONTRACT in Detroit are company and union representatives. (L. to R.): Malcolm Denise and Mel Lindquist of Ford's; John Bugas, Ford vice-president; President Walter Reuther and Director Kenneth Bannon of the United Auto Workers.

Pact Gives Too Little, Say Ford Local Leaders

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT

DECLARING THE UNION is not satisfied with the new agreement in auto, the leadership of Ford Local 600 of the United Automobile Workers last week declared the concessions "are not enough, and we shall be back for more and before 1955."

The five-year contract runs to 1955. Walter Reuther indicated in a speech to the General Motors conference here that he considers the revisions in the pact as a settlement until it expires.

"We are not satisfied with the new agreement" is the headline on the front page of "Ford Facts" over a statement of the union's officers.

The pact gives the workers just one additional penny an hour on the annual improvement factor, a \$12.50 increase to \$137.50 maximum in the pensions. Skilled workers receiving a 10 cent hourly raise.

★ THE INCORPORATION of 19 cents of the 24 obtained on the escalator since the Korean war began into the base hourly rate of the workers, did not add to the earnings, but merely set a five-cent limit on the amount the workers can lose in event the escalator goes down.

"Are we satisfied with the agreement?" asks the Ford Facts. "Definitely not. Will you be satisfied with the agreement? We believe you will not."

Formal action on approval of the pact signed by Reuther was still to be taken.

The statement reviews the long fight of Ford Local 600 against the five-year pact and the no-strike provision in it.

"Whatever course you adopt in this present situation, we are sure you will pledge to yourself and to each other, as we do, that never again will we allow ratification of a five-year contract."

"Post-mortems are not usually considered in good taste, but at this time we feel compelled to state that, in our humble opinion, things could have been much better if the advocacy of Local 600 had been followed for the convening of a joint conference of the GM, Chrysler and Ford National Councils, so that all together and simultaneously we could have really applied the heat to the companies."

★ THE LEADERS noted that the fight of Local 600 for the reopening of the "unreopenable" contract has "borne fruit" in the few concessions the company did yield. But they stress that the fight "for more" must not wait until 1955.

The view expressed by the Ford leaders seems to reflect the general opinion among the workers in auto. There is little enthusiasm for the revisions negotiated by Reuther and much dissatisfaction. The workers are especially concerned with the clauses in the contract that give the companies an unilateral right to set the speed-

THE WEEK IN LABOR AFFAIRS

- CIO-AFL Agree on No-Raid Pact
- Oil Unionist Elected Mayor

A TWO-YEAR no-raiding pact between the AFL and CIO, to go into effect next January, will be submitted to conventions of the two organizations next fall. Basis for the agreement, still to be finalized, was reached at a meeting of top-level delegations headed by George Meany and Walter Reuther. It is the first result of the merger negotiations. There are no indications for any further steps towards unity. The pact provides for an umpire with final binding decisions on disputes, but jurisdictional issues will not be covered in the pact.

★ INTERNATIONAL Harvester Co., still determined to make the most of the splitup among its 75,000 workers, and the absence of any joint action among them, announced a two-cent hourly cut will go into effect in line with a drop in the government's price index.

Steel negotiations resumed in Pittsburgh after a three-week recess during which U. S. Corp. studied the union's demands.

★ TERMS FOR SETTLEMENT of the nine-week strike of 7,000 workers of the Syracuse General Electric plant were approved at a meeting of Local 320, IUE-CIO. They were negotiated by James B. Carey. . . . Carey moved for chain-wide negotiations with GE. The pact with the company expires September 15. . . . New York CIO Brewery workers voted 4,872 to 647 for a wage pact granting raises of 7½ to 17½ cents an hour. New hourly rates for production workers rise to \$2.65 for day men; \$2.78½ for night workers. . . . Warehousemen of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's

Union on the West Coast turned down the first offer of companies for a five-cent hourly hike. . . . A strike of the Typographical Union affecting 500 workers in Washington, D.C. job shops tied up work that included an estimated 35 union papers, among them the AFL and CIO organs.

★ NATHAN E. COWAN and William Lavelle, respectively legislative director and assistant director of the CIO in Washington, quit their posts to assume new jobs with the United Steelworkers of America. Cowan will be steel legislative director. Lavelle will head the union's department on state unemployment and workmen's compensation.

★ THE CIO announced support of the amendment to the Taft-Hartley Law that would hold discrimination in industry an unfair labor practice.

★ FOLLOWING the recent example in Rockford, Ill., and Lockport, Ill., went CIO in a big way, electing an oil union member as Mayor and ten other members of the union, Local 222, to various city posts. Daniel T. Lambert who headed the People's Party, which swept the election, won the Mayoralty. Others won through the Democratic Party.

★ THE BOARD of the International Fur and Leather Workers meeting in White Lake, N. Y., heard the union's leather division won a round of wage raises ranging from five to 11½ cents an hour and other gains, including the first retirement plan in the industry. . . . The board pledged full support to the walkout of southern menhaden fishermen now entering the second season.

Capitol Roundup

- Map sales tax for Jan. . . . New give-away opposed . . . Hobby's pitch on public health

WASHINGTON public grazing lands to big stockmen is running into buzz saw of opposition at public hearings. Protests from farm areas all over the country are pouring in. . . . Incidentally, what "farmers" does Farm Bureau speak for in favoring this steal? . . . Rep. Chet Holifield (D-Cal) gave GOP an uncomfortable hour in the House as he exposed a new government giveaway plan—the plot to hand over atomic energy patents and facilities to big monopolies. . . . Instead of probing giveaways, Congress will soon start an "investigation" of government "competition" with private enterprise. . . . Rep. Shelley (D-Cal) called for a probe of government sale of dried peas to a western combine at \$20 a ton less than the \$50 at which the peas had been pegged. Combine cornered the market as a result and is itself now selling the peas at \$53 a ton.

★ ALSO QUEER is the way the Civil Aeronautics Board reversed itself on probing passenger rates on big air lines. CAB voted for it at first. Then came pressure from big airlines. Then came another vote from CAB calling off probe.

★ STEEL QUEERER is the way the U. S. Chamber of Commerce knew about Labor Secretary Durkin's T-H proposals before anybody else. It even issued a special flyer blasting Durkin's position. Durkin's stand had never been made public but it had been communicated to Commerce Secretary Weeks. . . .

★ DURKIN issued his first ruling as Labor Secretary. It was in favor of employers. He ruled that vegetable canneries working on government contracts did not have to abide by wage and hour standards under the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act. CIO and AFL opposed ruling, employers favored it.

★ ONLY REASON natural gas rates keep being raised by utilities is that Federal Power Commission refuses to exercise authority to regulate gas rates. That's despite a Federal Appeals Court ruling two weeks ago that FPC has that authority.

★ OUR SECRETARY of Health, Mrs. Hobby, made this kind of pitch on public health before AMA convention last week: "Universal medical care provided by the government not only threatens the democratic principle, but it is uneconomic and inherently self-defeating." She omitted fact that it is also healthy and saves lives.

POINT OF ORDER!

HIS WAY

By Alan Max

Eisenhower's idea of meeting the Soviet Union half-way is to meet the China L. by one-tenth of the way.

SUPER-PATRIOT BROYLES HOLDS SEAT IN SENATE ILLEGALLY, SAYS PAPER

CHICAGO.—Not only his bills but Sen. Paul Broyles himself is unconstitutional.

The Chicago Daily News, in an editorial this week, pointed out that the witch-hunting state Senator from Mount Vernon, Illinois, holds his seat in violation of the state constitution.

The district that Broyles represents is short of the constitutional minimum of population by about 50,000 people, the News declared.

The editorial went on to point to the hypocrisy of the author of the Broyles Bills, which includes so-called "loyalty" oaths.

"To the best of our knowledge," said the editorial, "he has never voted and has no intention of voting to redistrict the state in accordance with the principles of the constitution he has sworn to uphold."

CFL Unions in Drive for Health, Welfare Plans

CHICAGO.—The fight for more and better medical programs for their members has become a major battle of the AFL unions here, it was indicated last week at a Health Conference of the Chicago Federation of Labor, held at the Conrad Hilton Hotel.

Some 200 delegates took part in a two-day discussion of union health programs, centering on questions of what kind of programs are most beneficial and how to win them.

Nelson Cruikshank, director of the social insurance program of the AFL, urged the Chicago Federation of Labor to plan its health service objectives for the next few years and launch a fight to win

them. "We're going to win these benefits not through the good graces of the employers," he said, "but by the unions taking this problem of workers' health into their own hands."

THE conference was marked by a sharp reply of the unionists to the anti-health propaganda of the American Medical Association and private insurance companies.

Cruikshank denounced Roy MacDonald of the Health and Accident Underwriters' Conference who, he said, "came here and lectured to us about patriotism."

MacDonald, representing the

big private insurance companies, criticized labor for sponsoring health programs which have been called "socialized medicine."

THE parley, however, strongly endorsed the securing of contractual health and welfare programs. Many of the delegates spoke in favor of the CFL setting up a comprehensive plan in which the affiliated unions could participate once they had won health funds from the employers.

Martin Heckman of the Building Service Employees proposed that the CFL undertake the establishment of a clinic that could be used by all the affiliates.

Send Rosenberg Mercy Pleas to White House

CHICAGO.—Chicagoans renewed their pleas to President Eisenhower to spare the lives of the Rosenbergs this week as numbered days remained before their scheduled death in the electric chair during the week of June 15.

What raised the campaign here to a new pitch was the stirring personal appeal of Helen Sobell, the wife of Morton Sobell, co-defendant in the Rosenberg case who is on Alcatraz serving a 30-year sentence.

Mrs. Sobell electrified an audience at Curtiss Hall with an intimate account of the frameup against her husband and their two friends, the Rosenbergs.

"These are sentences against each one of us," she declared. "The Rosenbergs have betrayed neither their friends nor their ideals—and for this they face death."

IN AN intensely moving speech which drew the tears and the

anger of the crowd, Mrs. Sobell said of the Rosenbergs: "I know—not think, or feel, or believe—I know these people are innocent!"

She sounded a call for support, emphasizing that "we can fight alone, but we can't win alone."

David Aiman, executive secretary of the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, told the meeting:

"We believe President Eisenhower can be persuaded to reconsider his denial of clemency."

Jo Granat, secretary of the committee in Chicago, said the campaign is concentrated now on getting as many messages as possible to the White House calling for mercy for the Rosenbergs on the basis of new evidence in the case.

SHOP TALK



At a time when employers are waging their big offensive against labor, the Association of Catholic Trade Unionists is trying to push workers into "industry councils" with management.

A good part of the current issue of "Work," the Chicago ACTU paper, is devoted to this scheme.

PRESIDENT of the Chicago Federation of Labor William A. Lee has been appointed as one of the two fraternal delegates of the American Federation of Labor to the British Trade Union Congress which opens Sept. 7 on the Isle of Man.

AT Wisconsin Steel, International Harvester's steel-making plant, one shift has been closed down in one mill and it looks like there will be more cuts in production. With the sale of farm machinery snaggled by declining farm income, widespread layoffs are expected in this industry.

MOVING its campaign to end jimcrow at Sears' into high gear, the Chicago Negro Labor Council this week started sound trucks going through the South Side communities.

THE glacier of arbitration cases at International Harvester plants here is being unfrozen following the engagement of a permanent arbitrator by UE-FE and the company. The arbitrator is Harry H. Platt of Detroit. He will begin hearing cases in Louisville this week.

THE big drive is on by the 15 non-operating railroad unions to win improvements in vacations, health and insurance plans, premium Sunday pay for a million workers.

Chairman G. E. Leighty of the joint National Conference Committee, announced here that these fringe benefits have been long overdue in getting to the railroad workers.

ONE of the most vicious anti-labor bills introduced in Congress is authored by a man long associated with fascist-like movement, Frederick A. Virkus of LaGrange, self-styled spokesman for "small businessmen."

This bill provides prison sentences for "sabotage" in war plants. "Sabotage," says Virkus' bill is to "set a maximum scale of production, to call a strike because of the discharge of an employee suspected of subversive activity, to threaten employees who refuse to join such a strike, to deliberately produce defective material."

THE AFL Teamsters have started at an organizing drive at Montgomery Ward in Chicago as part of their projected nationwide drive to double the size of the union.

CHICAGO'S 14,000 AFL painters won a 25-cent-an-hour wage boost, plus 7½ cents an hour contributions to a health and welfare fund last week-end as the union prepared for a walkout.

IN A SHAKE-UP in the UAW-CIO top command, Pat Great-house, regional director, has been named to head the farm equipment division.

Soviet Classic Film, 'Sadko,' Coming Here

CHICAGO.—The fabulous new Soviet movie "Sadko," based on the classic opera by Rimsky-Korsakoff, will open at the Cinema Annex Theatre in Chicago Friday, June 12. The movie, just opened in New York City, is being hailed by movie critics as the greatest, most opulent movie ever produced in the USSR.

U.S. Businessman To Visit Prague

The first American businessman granted permission by the U. S. State Department to travel in Czechoslovakia since newsman William William Oatis was released said yesterday he would leave by plane today for Prague.

Seymour Middleton, president of the National Bead & Stone Co., a costume jewelry firm, said he planned to remain in Prague two or three days.

date: JULY 4
day: SATURDAY
event:
All Nations Picnic
place:
Santa Fe Park
91st & WOLF RD.

Games • Foods of All Nations • Program • Dancing • Sports • And just plain relaxation

Admission at gate: 50 cents

Asponsors: Midwest Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born

West Side Negro Labor Council Pushes Winning Fight for Jobs

CHICAGO.—Its next drive to smash jimcrow hiring will be directed at the Walgreen drug stores, the West Side Negro Labor Council announced this week.

The organization, which has already won an impressive series of battles against bigotry along Madison Street, has asked for a meeting with the Walgreen store manager at Madison and Paulina.

At this and several other Walgreen stores in the community, the West Side Negro Labor Council will demand the hiring of Negro pharmacists, cashiers and clerks.

"As much as 90 percent of the patronage of these stores comes from the Negro people," said a spokesman for the council. "We are tired of seeing institutions here

dedicated to jimcrow."

THE COUNCIL has made a name for itself in cracking through the discriminatory hiring at some of the largest stores in the area, where management was most stubborn in refusing to hire Negroes for anything except the menial jobs.

Two of the council's outstanding victories were at the Scott and Woolworth stores at Madison and Western. The council picketed both of these stores consistently all last summer.

Today, the Scott Store employs 10 Negroes. Woolworth's has hired 14 Negroes of a total staff of 22. The powerful drive of the council has also smashed jimcrow hiring

at other stores in the area, such as the Maybrook Clothing Co., which now has a Negro cashier and two Negro salesmen.

RESPECTED for its outstanding service to the community, the West Side Negro Labor Council has won the support of numerous church, civic, labor and fraternal groups.

Recently, the council ran a tea at the Mount Sinai Baptist Church, attended by 300 people and backed by 14 cooperating organizations.

The tea marked the victory at the Scott and Woolworth stores, where the council's picket lines had shut off the bulk of the patronage.

Significantly, the managers of

these two stores, who had battled the council so vigorously, showed up at the council's tea with their wives. Each of them made little speeches explaining how the council has made them see the error of their ways.



ILLINOIS
D-SABLE
EDITION

The Worker

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Editor: CARL HIRSCH

Battles on Key State Bills in Final Stages

SPRINGFIELD.—Labor and progressive forces in Illinois are concentrating on the remaining weeks of the legislative session, with a number of key battles yet to be fought before the General Assembly closes on June 30. The Chicago Federation of Labor sounded an editorial appeal to its members in the Federation News to "make these 30 days count" for labor's legislative program.

The CFL noted that this has been a tough session of the General Assembly as far as labor-sponsored bills are concerned.

"Like ducks in a shooting gallery," said the Federation News, "the legislative planks of organized labor are dropped into the discard."

AMONG the important labor bills killed thus far are: the shop safety bill, the sick benefit bill, the minimum wage bill. Some of the major battles to come center on these bills:

FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES (H.B., 861): This measure, widely supported by labor and liberal forces, was slated to come up for a hearing in the House this week. Long delayed, the bill will need a powerful push behind it to get through both houses before the legislative adjourns.

BROYLES BILLS (S.B. 101 and 102): Final passage of these fascist-like bills is hanging on a thread. A half dozen votes in the House must be switched if the bills are to be defeated. While opponents of these measures are concentrating on some of the legislators who voted for them, it is equally important to insure a veto by Gov. Stratton in case they pass.

ANTI-HOUSING BILL (S.B. 150): This is the Larson Bill providing that no public housing can be constructed without a referendum in the neighborhood. It has passed the Senate and is now in the House.

REAPPORTIONMENT BILLS: They call for the changing of apportionment in accordance with the state constitution to allow for more equitable representation from the urban areas of the state.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION (S.B. 480, 124, H.B. 194): These bills, bottled up in committees, would allow for greater payment of benefits where workers are injured on the job.

TEXTBOOK CENSORSHIP (S.B. 448): This bill, which has been favorably recommended out by committee, is a thought-control measure, providing for the censorship of school books by a state "evaluating committee."

JIMCROW HOSPITALS (S.B. 529): In committee now, this bill would cancel tax exemptions for hospitals that practice discrimination.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION (S.B. 94): Stalled in committee, this bill provides broader coverage for workers.

DISCRIMINATORY INSURANCE (S.B. 55): This bill to outlaw discrimination on auto insurance by motor clubs and insurance companies, is in committee.



The Worker

THE WORKER, SUNDAY, JUNE 7, 1953

HOUSING OATHS (S.B. 78-79): This is a witch-hunt bill to compel so-called loyalty oaths from tenants and employees in state-financed public housing projects.

CITY GOVERNMENT (S.B. 550, H.B. 826): This bill would change the present city government structure in Chicago to provide for 15 aldermen, 10 elected from aldermanic districts, five at-large. While this bill has the support of some liberals, it obviously contains many undemocratic features, placing the city council into fewer hands and restricting representation.

Strike 'Pays Off', Steel Union Figures Disclose

The Steel Trust has been trying to soften up the workers with the argument that "strikes don't pay."

Its strategy is create apathy and disunity in the mills which will make a cheap settlement of the CIO United Steelworkers current wage demands.

The union has given its reply in simple arithmetic. The current issue of the USA-CIO "Steel Labor" has a front page which tells this story:

"The 1952 Strike. . . It Paid Dividends!"

Here's the dollars-and-cents

story, from the workers' viewpoint, of last year's eight-week strike. The balance sheet shows that the steelworkers made up the "loss" by March 31 of this year. And as a result of the strike victory, the average worker gets additional earnings of \$565.76 a year.

How Workers Made Out on '52 Strike

(JUNE 2, 1952-MARCH 31, 1953)

Wages "Lost"	\$597.44	Average Weekly Wage (At new Rates Won by Strike)	\$ 85.56
(8 Weeks Strike @ \$74.68 Average)		Average Weekly Wage (At Rates in Effect Prior to Strike)	74.68
Less Vacation Pay Collected	149.36		
(Two Weeks' Average Vacation)			
	\$448.08	Average Weekly Increase Under Contract Ending Strike	\$ 10.88
Less Retroactive Pay Won	83.20		
(13 Weeks Back Pay @ 16c Hr. Avg.)		Average Earned at New Rate for 35 Weeks After Strike to March 31	\$2,994.00
	\$364.88	Average Wage at Pre-Strike Rate for Same 35-week Period	2,613.80
Less Extra Money Earned During Period of Strike	?? ??		
		Increased Pay from End of Strike to March 31, 1953 (35 weeks)	\$380.80
Average Maximum Temporary "Loss"	\$364.88		

Weekly wage figures based on Bureau of Labor Statistics data showing \$85.56 during last three months of 1952, as compared to \$74.68 in five months preceding strike.

In terms of average annual earnings the strike settlement means that Steelworkers, every year in the future based on current hours worked, will earn over and above pre-strike earnings.

(52 weeks x \$10.88) \$565.76

Wave of Utility Hold-Ups Is Robbing Chicagoans

The utility barons in Chicago are running amuck.

One after the other, they have each taken a new profit gouge from consumers here.

The Illinois Bell Telephone Co. is currently collecting the higher rates put into effect a month ago, providing for additional annual income of \$18,000,000.

The People's Gas, Light & Coke Co. last week raised its rates by \$4.8 millions and is trying to raise them again.

The Commonwealth Edison Co. has announced it will soon seek to raise light bills.

They have all got the "gimmies." And Gov. Stratton's new Illinois Commerce



Commission is likely to go on approving more utility steals—unless the people of Chicago demand a halt.

ILLINOIS DUSABLE EDITION

The Worker

THE WORKER, SUNDAY, JUNE 7, 1953

Warehouse Union Pickets Walgreen's

CHICAGO.—Walgreen drug store throughout the city were being picketed this week by striking warehouse workers who walked out after the company broke up wage negotiations by firing four union members. The union, Local 208 of the International Longshoremen and Warehousemen, appealed for public support in its defense against what it called the "morally criminal" acts of the company.

The union asks a 15-cent wage boost. While the talks were in session, the company fired three workers for refusing to work overtime. When chief steward Neil Krupp sought to take up their case, he too was fired.

This led to the walkout of the 275 workers at the Walgreen warehouse. These workers then began picketing, distributing leaflets which asked the public not to patronize Walgreen.

WE HAVE been given all the facts about the new Superintendent of Schools, Benjamin C. Willis of Buffalo, except the important ones.

We hope to be able to answer these questions for our readers soon.

THERE IS a certain bluntness about the Chicago Tribune that at least shows you where you stand in fighting reaction.

The Larson Bills have been represented as "democratic" bills providing that a referendum be held in neighborhoods where a housing project is planned.

But the Tribune (May 21) rips away the demagoguery and gives you the facts, "It is reasonably certain that these bills," says the Tribune, "will kill public housing in Chicago. The result is wholly good."

There is another kind of killing that results from these bills. We refer to the case of nine-month-old Lottie Mae Crenshaw, gnawed to death by rats in a West Side slum because this family could not find room in a housing project.

FROM OFFICIALS of the Red Cross in Chicago this week came some shocking facts about how the war in Korea is smashing homes of GI's, about the war's backwash of divorce, impoverishment, homeless children, broken families.

The Red Cross finds that in this war, contrasted to World War II, "nobody seems to care" about the plight of these war-torn families.

Explained Betty V. Boyle, supervisor of case work services: "One of the reasons is that this is a war that nobody wants."

Harvester 'Bad Faith' Shown in Wage Slash

CHICAGO.—International Harvester goes into negotiations next week with the three unions at its plants, with the company already having exhibited what the Harvester workers consider "bad faith" in the wage talks by announcing in advance a two-cent cut in pay.

The wage slash, which the company says is based on the escalator clause, was not put into effect by the major auto companies which are operating under the same kind of escalator agreement.

Pat Greathouse, regional UAW-CIO director, denounced the company for its "premature" action.

Similarly, Milt Burns, chairman of the UE Harvester Com-

ference Board, pointed out the company "jumped the gun" even though they knew that changes in the escalator were up for consideration in the negotiations scheduled to begin June 16.

It was pointed out that not only the UE but the UAW and the AFL unions at Harvester were preparing to discuss with the company adjustments in the escalator such as those recently made in the GM, Ford and Chrysler settlements.

Burns declared that "one of our major demands during the Harvester strike last year was to incorporate escalator payments into the permanent wage structure."

"This latest cut," he added, "clearly demonstrates the correctness of this demand."

BARE FBI'S HOLD ON ROSENBERG WITNESS

The Worker

National Edition

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By MILTON HOWARD

THE AMERICAN people now know what kind of pressure the FBI could use on David Greenglass to get him to "finger" his sister, Ethel Rosenberg to the electric chair as an atom spy. That hold was the fact—

now revealed in a sensational affidavit by David Greenglass' brother, Bernard—that David Greenglass was a crook who had been stealing uranium from Los Alamos while he was there as an Army sergeant!

Even more sensational is the fact that in his signed affidavit, dated May 31, 1953, written after meeting with a Jewish Rabbi, Bernard Greenglass reveals that his sister-in-law, Ruth, knew all the time that this was what the FBI had on her brother who swore away the life of his

sister and brother-in-law rather than face the penalties for stealing uranium during the war.

This new documentary evidence follows on the recent revelation of the handwritten statement in Greenglass' own handwriting in which it is clearly shown that this key witness against the Jewish couple awaiting electrocution June 18 at 11 p.m. at Sing Sing prison, New York, had told two widely different stories—first to the FBI, and then a very different one

10 months later in the Rosenberg trial.

In his original statement to the FBI, Greenglass never mentioned his sister, and confessed that he did not know who had sent Harry Gold to see him. At the trial, 10 months later, he dragged in the name of Julius and Ethel.

In his affidavit, Bernard Greenglass states:

"Some time in the year 1946, my brother David told me that

(Continued on Page 13)

What to Do

TO HELP STOP the execution of the Rosenbergs in the face of the grave doubts which new evidence is piling up, all Americans should immediately:

- Wire or write to President Eisenhower urging commutation of the death penalty so that the doors of justice will not be closed by death.
- Visit or wire all Congressmen and Senators.
- Organize mass meetings, picket lines, prayer meetings, and other forms of public protest.

Taft Crowd Pushes for Conquest of All Asia

—See Page 4

Steel Fight Slow To Pick Up Steam

page 2

Legal Lynching In No. Carolina

page 6

The Italian Elections

page 4

Sports Boom In E. Europe

page 11

Two Children Whose Eyes Are on the Ticking Clock...

POPE PIUS XII:

"Further, the case of the young couple sentenced to die together is so pitiful as to arouse sincere commiseration even in those not animated by any ignoble partisan interest in wanting to save their lives. In particular, that a woman should wait in a 'death chamber' for the moment of execution is in itself an event as tragic as it is rare and is such as to arouse instinctively a sense of horror. When, then, two children, Michael 9 years old and Robert 5, are involved in this tearful fate, many hearts can be melted, before two little innocents on whose soul and destiny the death of their parents would forever leave sinister scars."

By JOSEPH NORTH

MICHAEL is ten now and Robert has scarcely reached six since the Pope appealed to the President for clemency and still the two innocents suffer as few



ROSENBERG CHILDREN AT SING SING—Michael and Robert peer out of a car window during a visit to their parents.

children in America have suffered. And now their eyes are on the ticking clock.

Read the compiled letters of their parents and you discover how much these children know of life and of death. They know that the family of mankind has adopted them, made them the wards of humanity and they know those who are torturing their parents and torturing them.

Of life: read the letter their father sent his lawyer a few weeks ago. He had discovered from a note the children sent him that a town in Italy "with almost total unemployment sent the boys a package of delicacies and a little music box." The children revelled in the gifts and the voices of encouragement which reach their ears from all lands and Michael, the boy of ten whom childhood has bypassed, has learned what many Americans have yet to know and what their father has learned behind the prison bars: "The thought behind this gift

(Continued on Page 13)

Don't Let Your Paper Be Throttled

LESS THAN a year ago, there were three English-language papers in the east which challenged the obviously imperialist, criminally bloody foreign policy of the ruling circles of our country. These were The Worker and its daily counterpart—the Daily Worker the weekly National Guardian, and the New York Daily Compass which wavered and vacillated at times but generally opposed the war program.

What has happened to each? The Compass has been put out of business by an advertising boycott, in which the Gestapo FBI played its usual silent, conspiratorial part. The editor and former publisher of The Worker John Gates and Ben Davis have been in jail for two years; and now the editor of the Guardian, Cedric Belfrage, is being

held for deportation.

We might add that the editor of the Peoples World in California, Al Richmond, has been both convicted under the Smith Act and held for deportation; that the editor of the Honolulu Record, Koji Ariyoshi, is on trial under the Smith Act; that editors of Finnish, Jewish, Lithuanian, Estonian, Korean, Croatian, Slovenian working-class newspapers challenging the war line are also being held for deportation; while William Allan, editor of our Michigan edition, is being held both for deportation and indictment under the Smith Act; and James Dolsen, one of the editors of our Pennsylvania edition, is on trial under the Smith Act.

ONLY A VICIOUS faker who seeks to cover up his own be-

trayal of the fight for press freedom would dare deny that these facts reveal a studied effort by the Government to crush all newspaper opposition to the war program of big business.

Financial strangulation of opposition papers, as well as terrorization of readers, are ways by which they hope to bring this situation about.

If they have not succeeded with us, it is because we have a devoted body of readers who have come to our assistance time and again, and who now know no such paper as ours can exist without the solid, constant activity of our readers both in spreading circulation and in raising funds.

Right now, we are engaged not only in advancing circulation, but in raising \$100,000 to cover publication costs to take

us through the summer. We need every cent of that \$100,000 if we are to meet our minimum, sharply-reduced budget for the next few months. We have received our usual wonderful response from thousands of readers, who have so far contributed some \$45,000.

But time is growing short; we expect, and need, the money within the next couple of weeks. We especially want to hear from readers in Ohio and Michigan, who have not come through with their usual generous spirit, as have readers in other major cities. And we want to hear from our readers in the smaller cities and rural areas, who likewise have always responded splendidly.

Let's not hold up on our contributions. We know we can depend on you to come through.

Inside Free Viet-Nam

Joseph Starobin, first American correspondent to visit Free Viet Nam
INTERVIEWS HO CHI MINH

—See Page 5

Steel Pay Fight Slow In Picking Up Steam

By GEORGE MORRIS

STEEL WORKERS want a raise but they are reluctant to get drawn into a strike—possibly a long one—for just a small raise. That's the unmistakable opinion you get from steel workers in the plants of Lake County, Indiana and Chicago's south side. The workers are wondering what the steel union's top leadership mean by "substantial." You hear it said on all sides that come June 30 and there is no agreement, there won't be a worker in a steel mill from coast to coast. But no one is bubbling over with enthusiasm with the prospect because in the first place workers don't like to strike just for the "hell of it," and if they do, they want to make sure it will be worth the effort.

THIS IS PUTTING David J. McDonald very much on the spot among the workers as he takes the helm at negotiations for the first time since Philip Murray's death.

The four big reasons the union gave when it put demands before the steel companies, stand up very well with the workers. They are:

- Because "over half" of the steel workers still earn below the "minimum" budget for city workers compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

- Because the steel workers have "not shared" in the tremendous increase in productivity and resulting profits.

- Because the steel industry has never enjoyed such great demand for its products, and the purchasing power of workers must rise to lend a "prop" to the economy.

- Because the steel industry's profits are at new heights.

But what bothers many steel workers, many here have told me is more than money.

THE REASON many steel workers give you an impression of almost coldness on current negotiations is because they have been told most of the key issues that bother them cannot come up under the reopener this year.

- They see a fantastic all-out plant modernization and expansion and the speeding up of workers. They know they are speeding themselves out of a job and want some sort of a limit.

- Negro workers are very resentful at being limited in most cases to just certain lower-wage departments. They see lily-white departments perpetuated by the practice of filling vacancies through new hiring even if Negroes in a department in the same place, face layoffs or have long seniority. The need for a fair practices clause in contracts was never felt as now.

- the steel industry is still the only major one without extra pay for Saturday, Sunday or holiday work.

- Then there is that Southern differential of five cents an hour.

- The steel workers still pay half the cost of the inadequate insurance they have out of their pay envelopes.

- The pension plan is still at \$100 (after 25 years service), far behind most other unions.

- The gap between the lower and higher paid is wider in steel than in most other industries. This was recognized by the Youngstown Sheet and Tube plant here with a resolution demanding a \$1.70 minimum.

NEVERTHELESS, as steel negotiators resumed in Pittsburgh this week after a two-week recess,

POINT OF ORDER!

HIS WAY

By Alan Max

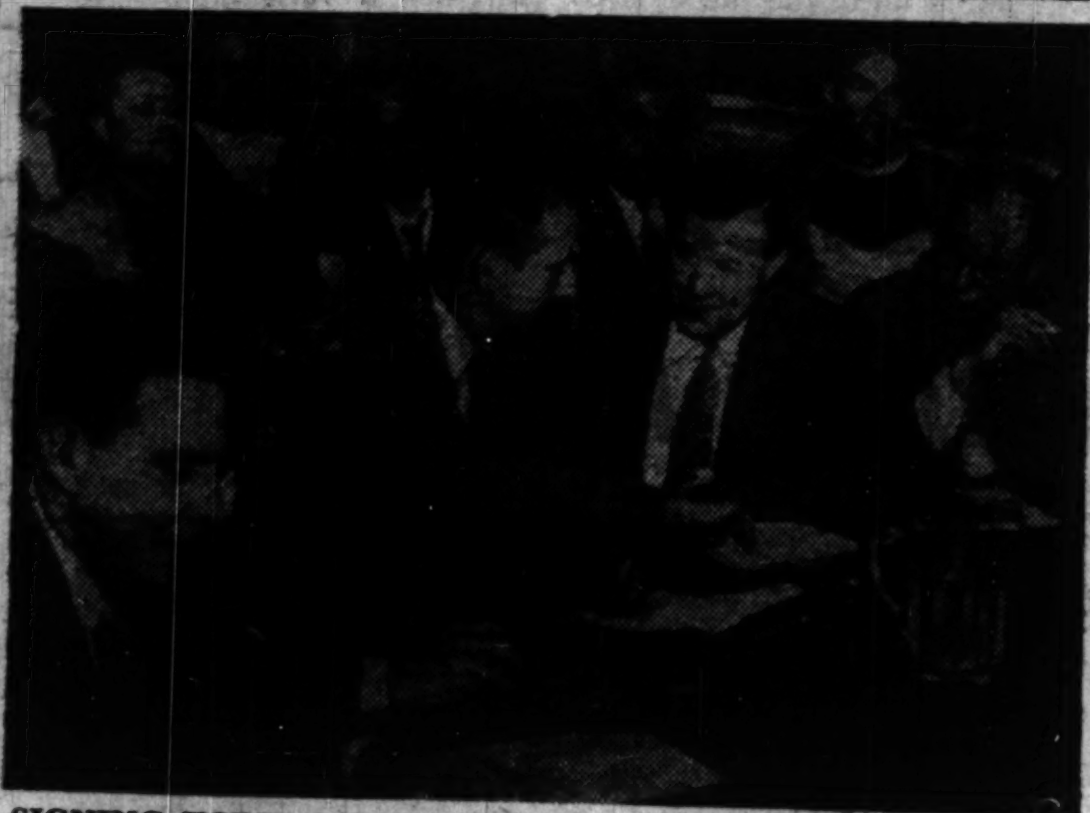
Eisenhower's idea of meeting the Soviet Union half-way is to meet the China Lobby half-way.

CHICAGO

they have before them a precedent set in the auto industry: an air-tight un-openable five-year contract that had two more years to run and was opened. But if Reuther was able to open the contract but got very little, why couldn't the steel union open the contract and get something SUBSTANTIAL?

Talking to steel workers here you get an impression that the union has not yet begun a campaign in earnest to convince the workers that a serious effort will be made to win something substantial and thereby to arouse them. If the steel companies judge the workers aren't warmed up for the fight, they aren't likely to give serious consideration to any demands.

So far, they have only had sub-district conferences here on the wage reopener. But things are not yet vibrating with vigor in the locals and shops.



SIGNING FORD CONTRACT in Detroit are company and union representatives. (L. to R.): Malcolm Denise and Mel Lindquist of Ford's; John Bugas, Ford vice-president; President Walter Reuther and Director Kenneth Bannon of the United Auto Workers.

Pact Gives Too Little, Say Ford Local Leaders

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT

DECLARING THE UNION is not satisfied with the new agreement in auto, the leadership of Ford Local 600 of the United Automobile Workers last week declared the concessions "are not enough, and we shall be back for more and before 1955."

The five-year contract runs to 1955. Walter Reuther indicated in a speech to the General Motors conference here that he considers the revisions in the pact as a settlement until it expires.

"We are not satisfied with the new agreement" is the headline on the front page of "Ford Facts" over a statement of the union's officers.

The pact gives the workers just one additional penny an hour on the annual improvement factor, a \$12.50 increase to \$137.50 maximum—in the pensions. Skilled workers receiving a 10 cent hourly raise.

THE INCORPORATION of 19 cents of the 24 obtained on the escalator since the Korean war began into the base hourly rate of the workers, did not add to the earnings, but merely set a five-cent limit on the amount the workers can lose in event the escalator goes down.

"Are we satisfied with the agreement?" asks the Ford Facts. "Definitely not. Will you be satisfied with the agreement? We believe you will not."

Formal action on approval of the pact signed by Reuther was still to be taken.

The statement reviews the long fight of Ford Local 600 against the five-year pact and the no-strike provision in it.

"Whatever course you adopt in this present situation, we are sure you will pledge to yourself and to each other, as we do, that never again will we allow ratification of a five-year contract."

"Post-mortems are not usually considered in good taste, but at this time we feel compelled to state that, in our humble opinion, things could have been much better if the advocacy of Local 600 had been followed for the convening of a joint conference of the GM, Chrysler and Ford National Councils, so that all together and simultaneously we could have really applied the heat to the companies."

THE LEADERS noted that the fight of Local 600 for the reopening of the "unreopenable" contract has "borne fruit" in the few concessions the company did yield. But they stress that the fight "for more" must not wait until 1955.

The view expressed by the Ford leaders seems to reflect the general opinion among the workers in auto. There is little enthusiasm for the revisions negotiated by Reuther and much dissatisfaction. The workers are especially concerned with the clauses in the contract that give the companies a unilateral right to set the speedup.

THE WEEK IN LABOR AFFAIRS

- CIO-AFL Agree on No-Raid Pact
- Oil Unionist Elected Mayor.

A TWO-YEAR no-raiding pact between the AFL and CIO, to go into effect next January, will be submitted to conventions of the two organizations next fall. Basis for the agreement, still to be finalized, was reached at a meeting of top-level delegations headed by George Meany and Walter Reuther. It is the first result of the merger negotiations. There are no indications for any further steps towards unity. The pact provides for an umpire with final binding decisions on disputes, but jurisdictional issues will not be covered in the pact.

INTERNATIONAL Harvester Co., still determined to make the most of the splitup among its 75,000 workers, and the absence of any joint action among them, announced a two-cent hourly cut will go into effect in line with a drop in the government's price index.

Steel negotiations resumed in Pittsburgh after a three-week recess during which U. S. Corp. studied the union's demands.

TERMS FOR SETTLEMENT of the nine-week strike of 7,000 workers of the Syracuse General Electric plant were approved at a meeting of Local 320, IUE-CIO. They were negotiated by James B. Carey. . . . Carey moved for chain-wide negotiations with GE. The pact with the company expires September 15. . . . New York CIO Brewery workers voted 4,872 to 647 for a wage pact granting raises of 7½ to 17½ cents an hour. New hourly rates for production workers rise to \$2.65 for day men; \$2.78½ for night workers. . . . Warehousemen of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's

Union on the West Coast turned down the first offer of companies for a five-cent hourly hike. . . . A strike of the Typographical Union affecting 500 workers in Washington, D.C. job shops tied up work that included an estimated 35 union papers, among them the AFL and CIO organs.

NATHAN E. COWAN and William Lavelle, respectively legislative director and assistant director of the CIO in Washington, quit their posts to assume new jobs with the United Steelworkers of America. Cowan will be steel legislative director. Lavelle will head the union's department on state unemployment and workmen's compensation.

THE CIO announced support of the amendment to the Taft-Hartley Law that would hold discrimination in industry an unfair labor practice.

FOLLOWING the recent example in Rockford, Ill., and Lockport, Ill., went CIO in a big way, electing an oil union member as Mayor and ten other members of the union, Local 222, to various city posts. Daniel T. Lambert who headed the People's Party, which swept the election, won the Mayoralty. Others won through the Democratic Party.

THE BOARD of the International Fur and Leather Workers meeting in White Lake, N. Y., heard the union's leather division won a round of wage raises ranging from five to 11½ cents an hour and other gains, including the first retirement plan in the industry. . . . The board pledged full support to the walkout of southern menhaden fishermen now entering the second season.

Capitol Roundup

- Map sales tax for Jan. . . . New give-away opposed . . . Hobby's pitch on public health

WASHINGTON public grazing lands to big stockmen is running into buzz saw of opposition at public hearings. Protests from farm areas all over the country are pouring in. . . . Incidentally, what "farmers" does Farm Bureau speak for in favoring this steal? . . . Rep. Chet Holifield (D-Cal) gave GOP an uncomfortable hour in the House as he exposed a new government giveaway plan—the plot to hand over atomic energy patents and facilities to big monopolies. . . . Instead of probing giveaways, Congress will soon start an "investigation" of government "competition" with private enterprise. . . . Rep. Shelley (D-Cal) called for a probe of government sale of dried peas to a western combine at \$20 a ton less than the \$50 at which the peas had been pegged. Combine cornered the market as a result and is itself now, selling the peas at \$53 a ton.

ALSO QUEER is the way the Civil Aeronautics Board reversed itself on probing passenger rates on big air lines. CAB voted for it at first. Then came pressure from big airlines. Then came another vote from CAB calling off probe.

STEEL QUEERER is the way the U. S. Chamber of Commerce knew about Labor Secretary Durkin's T-H proposals before anybody else. It even issued a special flyer blasting Durkin's position. Durkin's stand had never been made public but it had been communicated to Commerce Secretary Weeks. . . .

DURKIN issued his first ruling as Labor Secretary. It was in favor of employers. He ruled that vegetable canneries working on government contracts did not have to abide by wage and hour standards under the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act. CIO and AFL opposed ruling employers favored it.

ONLY REASON natural gas rates keep being raised by utilities is that Federal Power Commission refuses to exercise authority to regulate gas rates. That's despite a Federal Appeals Court ruling two weeks ago that FPC has that authority.

OUR SECRETARY of Health, Mrs. Hobby, made this kind of pitch on public health before AMA convention last week: "Universal medical care provided by the government not only threatens the democratic principle, but it is uneconomic and inherently self-defeating." She omitted fact that it is also healthy and saves lives.

DEWART BILL to hand over it is also healthy and saves lives.

Rosenberg Defenders Fight On

By CARL HIRSCH

CHICAGO.

FEVERISH ACTIVITY is going on here to strengthen the life-line of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

Most of it is the redoubled effort of people who have worked

for two years to halt what has been called here "the most monstrous political crime of our generation."

But much of it also is the work of new people who have been only now convinced of the Rosenbergs' innocence by the new evi-

dence that the courts have refused to consider.

Prof. Malcolm Sharp of the University of Chicago law school came out publicly last week with the statement that the new evidence in the case "must shake the confidence of many who, like me, have been willing to assume that the verdict of guilty was fairly reached."

A GROWING group of prominent Chicagoans, including Dr. Sharp, prepared a half-page ad for publication in the Chicago Daily News, charging "denial of justice" in the case and appealing to President Eisenhower for clemency.

One prominent Chicago civic leader connected with this committee told The Worker that "we have telescoped the work of a year into these few weeks."

Much of the urgent activity of this and other groups which have been formed around the Rosenberg case is being registered in terms of thousands of wires to the White House.

Said Jo Granat, secretary of the Chicago Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case:

"Our problem is not in convincing people—it is in getting them to express what they feel to President Eisenhower."

She told of chain phone calls throughout the city, of people calling in their neighbors to discuss the case and to act, of petitions circulated last weekend on the West Side and on the South Side, of delegations visiting those Congressmen who were home for Memorial Day, of mailings reaching tens of thousands here with the plea for telegrams to Eisenhower.

MRS. HELEN SOBELL, wife of Morton Sobell, co-defendant in the Rosenberg case who is serving a 30-year prison term on Alcatraz, was here all last week.

She has spoken at mass meetings and at small gatherings of clergymen, civic groups, labor people. Her searing words, her intimate picture of the Rosenberg family, her deep earnestness have had an electrifying effect every-

where. A packinghouse local union leader told us:

"She woke me up to the fact that we have thought of the Rosenberg case as just another civic liberties case, where it is actually a matter of life and death for all of us."

Mrs. Granat declared that people here have indicated their readiness to go far beyond the ordinary kinds of protest.

"People are really angry because of the cruelty shown by the court in refusing to listen to the new evidence," she said.

A CHILD'S PLEA

Dear President Eisenhower,
I saw on television on Monday Mr. Oatis is not in prison anymore because the President of the country let him go. He said his wife wrote a letter to the President over there and she told why Mr. Oatis should be let go. I think it is a good thing to let him go home because I think prison is a very bad place for anybody to be.

My mommy and daddy are in prison in New York. My brother is six years old his name is Robbie. He misses them very much and I miss them too. I got the idea to write you from Mr. Oatis on television. Please let my mommy and daddy go and not let anything happen to them. If they come home Robbie and I will be very happy. We will thank you very much.

Very truly yours
Michael Rosenberg

Copy of a letter sent to President Eisenhower by Michael Rosenberg, 10, who will be orphaned if Ethel and Julius Rosenberg are put to death. Michael, speaking also for his brother Robbie, 5, wrote the President May 20 asking him to "let my mommy and daddy go" after seeing and hearing Mrs. William Oatis on television.

Strike 'Pays Off', Steel Union Figures Disclose

The Steel Trust has been trying to soften up the workers with the argument that "strikes don't pay."

Its strategy is create apathy and disunity in the mills which will make a cheap settlement of the CIO United Steelworkers current wage demands.

The union has given its reply in simple arithmetic. The current issue of the USA-CIO "Steel Labor" has a front page which tells this story:

"The 1952 Strike. . . It Paid Dividends!"

Here's the dollars-and-cents

story, from the workers' viewpoint, of last year's eight-week strike. The balance sheet shows that the steelworkers made up the "loss" by March 31 of this year. And as a result of the strike victory, the average worker gets additional earnings of \$565.76 a year.

How Workers Made Out on '52 Strike

(JUNE 2, 1952—MARCH 31, 1953)

Wages "Lost" (8 Weeks Strike @ \$74.68 Average)	\$597.44	Average Weekly Wage (At new Rates Won by Strike)	\$ 85.56
Less Vacation Pay Collected (Two Weeks' Average Vacation)	149.36	Average Weekly Wage (At Rates in Effect Prior to Strike)	74.68
		Average Weekly Increase Under Contract Ending Strike	\$ 10.88
Less Retroactive Pay Won (13 Weeks Back Pay @ 16¢ Hr. Avg.)	\$448.08 83.20	Average Earned at New Rate for 35 Weeks After Strike to March 31	\$2,994.00
Less Extra Money Earned During Period of Strike	???	Average Wage at Pre-Strike Rate for Same 35-week Period	2,613.80
Average Maximum Temporary "Loss"	\$364.88	Increased Pay from End of Strike to March 31, 1953 (35 weeks)	\$380.80

Weekly wage figures based on Bureau of Labor Statistics data showing \$85.56 during last three months of 1952, as compared to \$74.68 in five months preceding strike.

In terms of average annual earnings the strike settlement means that Steelworkers, every year in the future based on current hours worked, will earn over and above pre-strike earnings.

(35 weeks x \$10.88) = \$380.80

\$565.76

KING COAL

25,572 Hard Coal Miners Jobless

JOBLESS MINERS: 27,572 jobless miners filed claims with the Pennsylvania State Employment Service in the Wilkes-Barre area during the week ending April 23, an increase of 114 percent over the corresponding week in March. The reports:

"An analysis of the work schedule of 20 major mining operations employing approximately 16,350 persons, disclosed that during the week ending April 17, exactly one-half of these operations did not work a single day. The other ten operations worked 2 or 3 days."

THE WORST CRISIS to hit the anthracite area since the big depression is revealed in the fol-

lowing statistics: Coal mining down 23 percent in March compared to a year ago; down 25 percent for the first time months of 1953 compared to 1952.

The anthracite area decline is larger even than the sharp decline in national coal production; which is down 19 percent for the first three months of 1953 compared to 1952.

JOBLESS VETS: Over a third of the 10,000 workers looking for jobs through the Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton area offices of the Pennsylvania State Employment Service are veterans. In addition, 2,000 high school graduates will be looking for work this month.

Steve Nelson writes . . .

They Couldn't Stop The Singing

(Editor's Note: This excerpt comes from a letter written by Steve Nelson during his eight months imprisonment, while he was denied bail. It is reprinted here as his appeal from a 20-year sentence for so-called "sedition" comes up before the State Supreme Court. It shows more than any other words we could write the reasons the Mussmannos are trying to railroad Steve—Steve's belief in the dignity of every individual being; his belief in human brotherhood; his determination not to be cowed or broken by his oppressors.)

IN THE MEANTIME, I had my share of prison harassment. Last week (Oct. 12, 1953), as I returned from court to the workhouse at Blawnox, I was thrown in the "hole." A workhouse specialty, bread and water on cement floor, no shoes, for nine days.

THEY GOT ME where they wanted me, in jail, and yet they are worried lest I may contaminate the prisoners with dangerous ideas.

This only makes the point clear, more than ever, that you can't destroy ideas by force.

EVEN in this dreaded "hole," though I was even cells away from the nearest prisoner, I made friends with men whose faces I could not see, men whose voices were distorted by the echo, for the inside of the hole is completely empty—no objects to absorb the sound.

We made friends. We sang songs. Though I could not keep up with the younger fellows with present day songs, we did manage to sing and hum a great number of them, including Earl Robinson's "The House I Live In," and "Joe Hill" and Jerome Kern's "Old Man River."

WHENEVER a rumble of feet was heard coming from the iron steps, a sh-sh-sh went up that is the sign to shut up.

I asked the men, why the sudden silence, can't we talk in the presence of the guard?

They said—sh-sh till they leave. The guard enters: "Who in the hell was singing? . . . I want to know," he demanded.

But no one said a word. (The guards never addressed their remarks to me).

"If I hear you yelling and singing again, I'll beat the living j . . . out of you."

BUT as soon as they left, and both steel doors were heard shut, they started singing.

One fellow explained: "We must stop when we hear the top lock click, then they can't hear us, for this place is soundproof."

One fellow said, "the only place you sing in this jail is in the hole."

Don't get the idea that it's fun. It's not that at all. But it is a sort of defiance, and despite hunger, and no bowel movement, no water in cells, and sleep on the floor, the songs kept the men in better humor.

THE DAY I came in there were more men there. They were transferred, and only four remained.

As I came in, there was one fellow whom all the others called "Crazy." And he, to spite them, kept on yelling. We could get nowhere.

It was especially heard for me to hear and understand anything because I was the furthest away.

WHEREUPON I spoke up and got some attention: "Fellows," I said, "let's not fight among ourselves. We are not at fault for being in this miserable hole."

"Let's try and get along while here, and not play our jailers' favorite role."

ONE FELLOW, who was loudest in calling the other fellow "Crazy" said, "You are right, Nelson."

I am telling you, the fight was over, and even the fellow they called "Crazy Shoemaker," began to sing. In fact, he sang nearly all day Friday, and noticeably picked up in spirits.

Whenever things got quiet, and they ran out of songs, he turned up with a new one. I was amazed at the memory the man possessed.

SUDDENLY I was summoned by the guard, "Nelson get ready for court." This was at 4:50 Saturday, and I walked past my cellmates whose faces I saw for the first time. They seemed happy, and . . . there . . .

Farmers Rooked, Too, As Food Dollar Slumps

THE AGRICULTURE DEPT. reported recently that in the first quarter of this year, the farmer's share of the consumer's food dollar was down to 46 cents. Three years ago, it was 54c.

This expansion of the price spread between farmer and consumer shows how the food trusts are robbing both. While keeping the retail price high, they have been steadily pushing down the prices they pay to farmers.

In Congress, spokesmen for the food trusts, including members of the so-called "farm bloc," have attacked a rider to an appropriations bill to bar the Federal Trade Commission from investigating this increased price spread in the food trades. Objecting to this rider, Sen. William Langer (R-ND) demanded the country find out "who gets the gravy."

THE DEPARTMENT blithely predicts that the trend toward increased price spread will continue. The April-June issue of its publication, the National Food Situation, declares:

"Despite the large supplies of food available for domestic consumption during the coming months, retail food prices are likely to continue fairly stable at about the current level. With

lower farm prices, this means that farmers are currently receiving a smaller share of the retail food dollar. . . ."

Secretary of Agriculture Ezra T. Benson has been aiding the super-squeeze on the farmers, and has been advocating policies which aim at driving the small farmer off the land altogether.

Despite emphatic pre-election promises by Eisenhower, Benson has been agitating against the price support program. He insists the two-year downward trend is temporary, and the best thing to do is either to lower price supports or get rid of them altogether. This, he proclaims, will assure the "free market."

It will also assure the average small farmer of such drops in income as to guarantee his loss of farm.

Actually, the "free market" is today less free than at any time in the nation's history. It is thoroughly rigged by the big food processors and distributors.

BENSON'S VARIOUS farm ad-

visory committees are loaded with representatives of the major food trusts and financial agencies. His committee on farm credit, dominated by spokesmen for the major banks, has reported that credit facilities available to deserving farmers are adequate, and government credit must not compete with private sources.

As soon as he took office, Benson began cutting back farm programs and freezing funds. Thus, he ordered the Rural Electrification Administration (REA) to cut loans by nearly 50 percent, though Congress had authorized funds for double the amount of REA loans made.

Recently, Benson demanded of a startled House Appropriations Committee stiff cuts in funds for federal farm programs. Congressmen having to face rural voters did not take to the idea, and rebuffed him. Since the Truman Administration had already cut most farm programs drastically, Benson's demands for further slashes would have meant wrecking them, at a time when farm prices and income are falling.

BENSON WANTED to cut the Conservation Program from \$250,000,000 to \$140,000,000. Though he mobilized the U. S. Chamber of Commerce and top leaders of the American Farm Bureau, the House decided to split the difference, and voted \$195,000,000.

It rejected Benson's effort to cut the School Lunch program and voted REA's loan authority at last year's level.

As finally passed by the House, the Agricultural appropriation was \$113,000,000 bigger than Benson proposed, though still \$24,000,000 less than the current year. But Benson, and the Eisenhower Administration, were viewed as having taken a drubbing at the hands of Congress—which is more conscious of the electorate—in their failure to cut vital farm programs more drastically.

The measure, which still fails to grapple basically with farm needs, now goes to the Senate.

THOUGH THEIR organizations are split, and most of their leaders are on the side of big business, farmers have begun to speak up. They are demanding that price support promises be kept, and that the Administration cut out its give-away program of



WOMEN FIGHT FLOOD DAMAGE—Women pitch in to help battle the flood waters of the Sabine River at Orange, Texas. About 3,000 volunteers worked for days to reinforce old levees.

ALP Backs Bill Raising Rail Retirement Pay

The American Labor Party yesterday made public a memorandum submitted to the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce favoring restoration of the reductions in railroad retirement annuities made at the 82nd Congress in 1951 and urging an increase to provide half-pay annuities, as provided in the pending bill H.R. 122.

The House committee is holding hearings on the amendments to the Railroad Retirement Act. "With the reported unused reserve of \$3 billion in the Railroad

public power sites, water resources and grazing lands.

From Oregon, several locals of the Grange and Farmers Union have sharply protested the give-away of Hells Canyon to the power trust. And in the southwest there is bitter opposition to and grab bills giving large cattle corporations permanent control of 300,000,000 acres of federal land. This militant spirit has forced the House to disregard Benson's proposed farm cuts. But the slight concession is not likely to satisfy the farmers, many of whom are already expressing bitter regret for having voted for Eisenhower.

Retirement Account," said the ALP memo, "no substantial reason exists for Congress to fail to increase the monthly annuities and to provide for a 30-year retirement plan."

LUIS TARUC'S

Dramatic
Story
of the
Philippine
Guerillas

BORN OF THE PEOPLE

Foreword by Paul Robeson

Written in bivouac, forest, and swamp, this monumental and moving book tells for the first time the full story of the Hukbalahap — The People's Liberation Army of the Philippines. Luis Taruc, author of the book and commander of the army, has been called "bandit," "murderer" and "traitor" — even as George Washington was called by these very names when he led the ragged, embattled farmers in the American War of Independence. Taruc's autobiography tears aside the curtain of lies and gives us a true glimpse of colonial people fighting for freedom. Luis Taruc, guerrilla commander and political leader, is also a writer who has produced a literary masterpiece with a rare beauty of style and depth of feeling.

'A Masterpiece of Our Time'

DR. W. E. B. DUBOIS—"A long-needed addition to the history of American imperialism. Every honest American should read Luis Taruc's calm, factual and detailed story of his bitter life."

HARRY F. WARD—"This is life expressing itself. Nowhere else that I know is the welding of a people and a leader so clearly portrayed. All through this book are vivid touches of the beauty of ordinary human living and gleams of the faith, hope and courage of the common people."

HOWARD FAST—"A masterpiece of our time . . . the greatest of all things I have read about colonial struggles for liberation today."

BORN OF THE PEOPLE

is now available in two editions—
228 pages — Cloth \$3.00,
Popular Edition \$1.75.

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331 Fourth Avenue
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RUDY SKREK A True American

- ★ Fell on a Normandy Beach, D-Day, June 6, 1944
- ★ Member Section Executive Committee, Second A.D., Queens Communist Party.
- ★ Business Agent, Chemical, Drug and Cosmetic Workers Union
- ★ The blood of Rudy and his comrades who fell in the battle against fascism wrote the first signature on the ballot for peace.
- ★ Rudy and his comrades were proud to be part of the people's STRUGGLE for peace and freedom—they paved a path the people will travel to victory—for peaceful coexistence with the Soviet Union, for an end to the Korean War; for peace, friendship and trade with China.

Anna and Jack
A.S.
Charley D.
D.
Doris and Wayne
H.A.S.
Hannah Stern
Hannah and Abe
Harold and Sylvia
M.
Milt and Ruth

Mike S.
Mildred
Pat and Fannie
Pearl
Phil
Rudolph Skrek Club, C.P.
(Ridgewood, Queens)
Sam E.
Sam, Edna and
Danny Coleman



BARE FBI'S HOLD ON ROSENBERG WITNESS

PENNA. EDITION The Worker

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By MILTON HOWARD

THE AMERICAN people now know what kind of pressure the FBI could use on David Greenglass to get him to "finger" his sister, Ethel Rosenberg to the electric chair as an atom spy. That hold was the fact—

now revealed in a sensational affidavit by David Greenglass' brother, Bernard—that David Greenglass was a crook who had been stealing uranium from Los Alamos while he was there as an Army sergeant!

Even more sensational is the fact that in his signed affidavit, dated May 31, 1953, written after meeting with a Jewish Rabbi, Bernard Greenglass reveals that his sister-in-law, Ruth, knew all the time that this was what the FBI had on her brother who swore away the life of his

sister and brother-in-law rather than face the penalties for stealing uranium during the war.

This new documentary evidence follows on the recent revelation of the handwritten statement in Greenglass' own handwriting in which it is clearly shown that this key witness against the Jewish couple awaiting electrocution June 18 at 11 p.m. at Sing Sing prison, New York, had told two widely different stories—first to the FBI, and then a very different one

10 months later in the Rosenberg trial.

In his original statement to the FBI, Greenglass never mentioned his sister, and confessed that he did not know who had sent Harry Gold to see him. At the trial, 10 months later, he dragged in the name of Julius and Ethel.

In his affidavit, Bernard Greenglass states:

"Some time in the year 1946, my brother David told me that (Continued on Page 13)

What to Do

TO HELP STOP the execution of the Rosenbergs in the face of the grave doubts which new evidence is piling up, all Americans should immediately:

- Wire or write to President Eisenhower urging commutation of the death penalty so that the doors of justice will not be closed by death.

- Visit or wire all Congressmen and Senators.

- Organize mass meetings, picket lines, prayer meetings, and other forms of public protest.

Taft Crowd Pushes for Conquest of All Asia

—See Page 4

Steel Fight Slow To Pick Up Steam

page 2

Legal Lynching In No. Carolina

page 6

The Italian Elections

page 4

Sports Boom In E. Europe

page 11

Two Children Whose Eyes Are on the Ticking Clock...

POPE PIUS XII:

"Further, the case of the young couple sentenced to die together is so pitiful as to arouse sincere commiseration even in those not animated by any ignoble partisan interest in wanting to save their lives. In particular, that a woman should wait in a 'death chamber' for the moment of execution is in itself an event as tragic as it is rare and is such as to arouse instinctively a sense of horror. When, then, two children, Michael 9 years old and Robert 5, are involved in this tearful fate, many hearts can be melted, before two little innocents on whose soul and destiny the death of their parents would forever leave sinister scars."

By JOSEPH NORTH

MICHAEL is ten now and Robert has scarcely reached six since the Pope appealed to the President for clemency and still the two innocents suffer as few



ROSENBERG CHILDREN AT SING SING—Michael and Robert peer out of a car window during a visit to their parents.

children in America have suffered. And now their eyes are on the ticking clock.

Read the compiled letters of their parents and you discover how much these children know of life and of death. They know that the family of mankind has adopted them, made them the wards of humanity and they know those who are torturing their parents and torturing them.

Of life: read the letter their father sent his lawyer a few weeks ago. He had discovered from a note the children sent him that a town in Italy "with almost total unemployment sent the boys a package of delicacies and a little music box." The children revelled in the gifts and the voices of encouragement which reach their ears from all lands and Michael, the boy of ten whom childhood has bypassed, has learned, what many Americans have yet to know and what their father has learned behind the prison bars: "The thought behind this gift

(Continued on Page 13)

Don't Let Your Paper Be Throttled

LESS THAN a year ago, there were three English-language papers in the east which challenged the obviously imperialist, criminally bloody foreign policy of the ruling circles of our country. These were The Worker and its daily counterpart—the Daily Worker the weekly National Guardian, and the New York Daily Compass which wavered and vacillated at times but generally opposed the war program.

What has happened to each? The Compass has been put out of business by an advertising boycott, in which the Gestapo FBI played its usual silent, conspiratorial part. The editor and former publisher of The Worker John Gates and Ben Davis—have been in jail for two years; and now the editor of the Guardian, Cedric Belfrage, is being

held for deportation.

We might add that the editor of the Peoples World in California, Al Richmond, has been both convicted under the Smith Act and held for deportation; that the editor of the Honolulu Record, Koji Ariyoshi, is on trial under the Smith Act; that editors of Finnish, Jewish, Lithuanian, Estonian, Korean, Croatian, Slovenian working-class newspapers—challenging the war line are also being held for deportation; while William Allan, editor of our Michigan edition, is being held both for deportation and indictment under the Smith Act; and James Dolson, one of the editors of our Pennsylvania edition, is on trial under the Smith Act.

ONLY A VICIOUS faker who seeks to cover up his own be-

trayal of the fight for press freedom would dare deny that these facts reveal a studied effort by the Government to crush all newspaper opposition to the war program of big business.

Financial strangulation of opposition papers, as well as terrorization of readers, are ways by which they hope to bring this situation about.

If they have not succeeded with us, it is because we have a devoted body of readers who have come to our assistance time and again, and who now know no such paper as ours can exist without the solid, constant activity of our readers both in spreading circulation and in raising funds.

Right now, we are engaged not only in advancing circulation, but in raising \$100,000 to cover publication costs to take

us through the summer. We need every cent of that \$100,000 if we are to meet our minimum, sharply-reduced budget for the next few months. We have received our usual wonderful response from thousands of readers, who have so far contributed some \$45,000.

But time is growing short; we expect, and need, the money within the next couple of weeks. We especially want to hear from readers in Ohio and Michigan, who have not come through with their usual generous spirit, as have readers in other major cities. And we want to hear from our readers in the smaller cities and rural areas, who likewise have always responded splendidly.

Let's not hold up on our contributions. We know we can depend on you to come through.

Inside Free Viet-Nam

Joseph Starobin, first American correspondent to visit Free Viet Nam
INTERVIEWS HO CHI MINH

—See Page 5

Steel Pay Fight Slow In Picking Up Steam

By GEORGE MORRIS

CHICAGO

STEEL WORKERS want a raise but they are reluctant to get drawn into a strike—possibly a long one—for just a small raise. That's the unmistakable opinion you get from steel workers in the plants of Lake County, Indiana and Chicago's south side. The workers are

wondering what the steel union's top leadership mean by "substantial." You hear it said on all sides that come June 30 and there is no agreement, there won't be a worker in a steel mill from coast to coast. But no one is bubbling over with enthusiasm with the prospect because in the first place workers don't like to strike just for the "hell of it," and if they do, they want to make sure it will be worth the effort.

THIS IS PUTTING David J. McDonald very much on the spot among the workers as he takes the helm at negotiations for the first time since Philip Murray's death.

The four big reasons the union gave when it put demands before the steel companies, stand up very well with the workers. They are:

- Because "over half" of the steel workers still earn below the "minimum" budget for city workers compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

- Because the steel workers have "not shared" in the tremendous increase in productivity and resulting profits.

- Because the steel industry has never enjoyed such great demand for its products, and the purchasing power of workers must rise to lend a "prop" to the economy.

- Because the steel industry's profits are at new heights.

But what bothers many steel workers, many here have told me is more than money.

THE REASON many steel workers give you an impression of almost coldness on current negotiations is because they have been told most of the key issues that bother them cannot come up under the reopener this year.

- They see a fantastic all-out plant modernization and expansion and the speeding up of workers. They know they are speeding themselves out of a job and want some sort of a limit.

- Negro workers are very resentful at being limited in most cases to just certain lower-wage departments. They see lily-white departments perpetuated by the practice of filling vacancies through new hiring even if Negroes in a department in the same place, face layoffs or have long seniority. The need for a fair practices clause in contracts was never felt as now.

- the steel industry is still the only major one without extra pay for Saturday, Sunday or holiday work.

- Then there is that Southern differential of five cents an hour.

- The steel workers still pay half the cost of the inadequate insurance they have out of their pay envelopes.

- The pension plan is still at \$100 (after 25 years service), far behind most other unions.

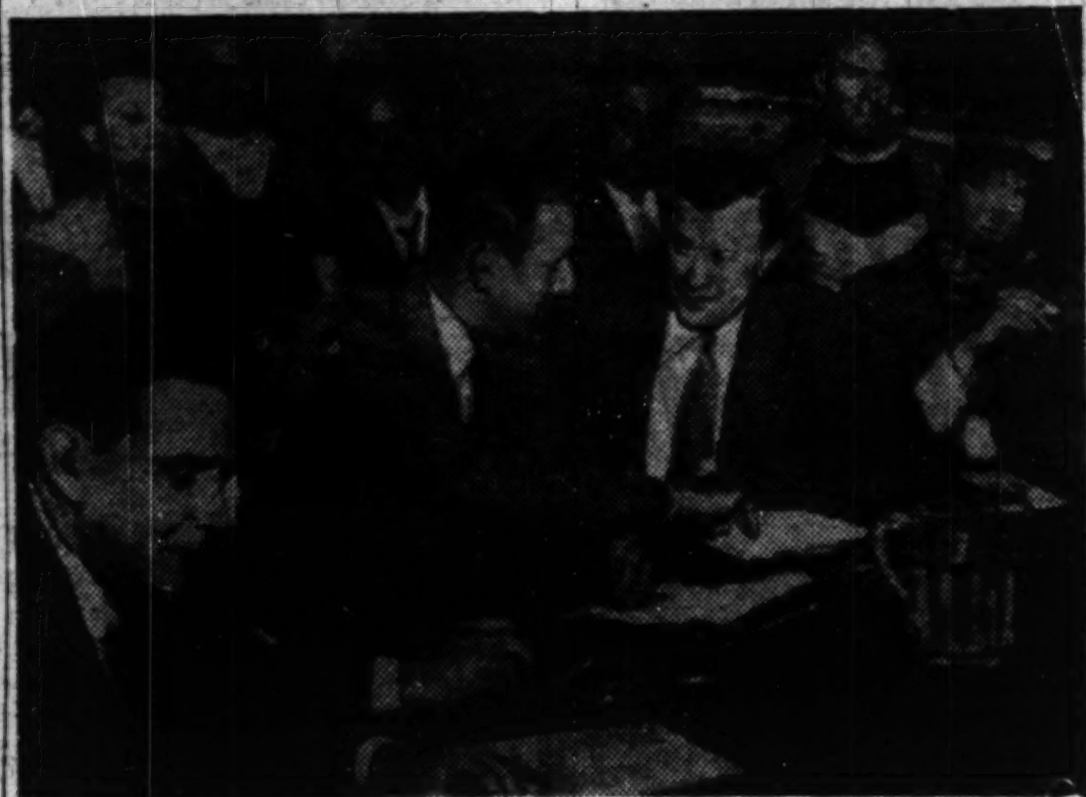
- The gap between the lower and higher paid is wider in steel than in most other industries. This was recognized by the Youngstown Sheet and Tube plant here with a resolution demanding a \$1.70 minimum.

NEVERTHELESS, as steel negotiators resumed in Pittsburgh this week after a two-week recess,

they have before them a precedent set in the auto industry: an air-tight un-openable five-year contract that had two more years to run and was opened. But if Reuther was able to open the contract but got very little, why couldn't the steel union open the contract and get something SUBSTANTIAL?

Talking to steel workers here you get an impression that the union has not yet begun a campaign in earnest to convince the workers that a serious effort will be made to win something substantial and thereby to arouse them. If the steel companies judge the workers aren't warmed up for the fight, they aren't likely to give serious consideration to any demands.

So far they have only had sub-district conferences here on the wage reopener. But things are not yet vibrating with vigor in the locals and shops.



SIGNING FORD CONTRACT in Detroit are company and union representatives. (L. to R.): Malcolm Denise and Mel Lindquist of Ford's; John Bugas, Ford vice-president; President Walter Reuther and Director Kenneth Bannon of the United Auto Workers.

Pact Gives Too Little, Say Ford Local Leaders

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT

DECLARING THE UNION is not satisfied with the new agreement in auto, the leadership of Ford Local 600 of the United Automobile Workers last week declared the concessions "are not enough, and we shall be back for more and before 1955."

The five-year contract runs to 1955. Walter Reuther indicated in a speech to the General Motors conference here that he considers the revisions in the pact as a settlement until it expires.

"We are not satisfied with the new agreement" is the headline on the front page of "Ford Facts" over a statement of the union's officers.

The pact gives the workers just one additional penny an hour on the annual improvement factor, a \$12.50 increase—to \$137.50 maximum—in the pensions. Skilled workers receiving a 10 cent hourly raise.

THE INCORPORATION of 19 cents of the 24 obtained on the escalator since the Korean war began into the base hourly rate of the workers, did not add to the earnings, but merely set a five-cent limit on the amount the workers can lose in event the escalator goes down.

"Are we satisfied with the agreement?" asks the Ford Facts. "Definitely not. Will you be satisfied with the agreement? We believe you will not."

Formal action on approval of the pact signed by Reuther was still to be taken.

The statement reviews the long fight of Ford Local 600 against the five-year pact and the no-strike provision in it.

"Whatever course you adopt in this present situation, we are sure you will pledge to yourself and to each other, as we do, that never again will we allow ratification of a five-year contract."

"Post-mortems are not usually considered in good taste, but at this time we feel compelled to state that, in our humble opinion, things could have been much better if the advocacy of Local 600 had been followed for the convening of a joint conference of the GM, Chrysler and Ford National Councils, so that all together and simultaneously we could have really applied the heat to the companies."

THE LEADERS noted that the fight of Local 600 for the reopening of the "unreopenable" contract has "borne fruit" in the few concessions the company did yield. But they stress that the fight "for more" must not wait until 1955.

The view expressed by the Ford leaders seems to reflect the general opinion among the workers in auto. There is little enthusiasm for the revisions negotiated by Reuther and much dissatisfaction. The workers are especially concerned with the clauses in the contract that give the companies an unilateral right to set the speedup

THE WEEK IN LABOR AFFAIRS

- CIO-AFL Agree on No-Raid Pact
- Oil Unionist Elected Mayor

A TWO-YEAR no-raiding pact between the AFL and CIO, to go into effect next January, will be submitted to conventions of the two organizations next fall. Basis for the agreement, still to be finalized, was reached at a meeting of top-level delegations headed by George Meany and Walter Reuther. It is the first result of the merger negotiations. There are no indications for any further steps towards unity. The pact provides for an umpire with final binding decisions on "disputes, but jurisdictional issues will not be covered in the pact."

INTERNATIONAL Harvester Co., still determined to make the most of the splitup among its 75,000 workers, and the absence of any joint action among them, announced a two-cent hourly cut will go into effect in line with a drop in the government's price index.

Steel negotiations resumed in Pittsburgh after a three-week recess during which U. S. Corp. studied the union's demands.

TERMS FOR SETTLEMENT of the nine-week strike of 7,000 workers of the Syracuse General Electric plant were approved at a meeting of Local 320, IUE-CIO. They were negotiated by James B. Carey. . . . Carey moved for chain-wide negotiations with GE. The pact with the company expires September 15. . . . New York CIO Brewery workers voted 4,872 to 847 for a wage pact granting raises of 7½ to 17½ cents an hour. New hourly rates for production workers rise to \$2.65 for day men; \$2.78½ for night workers. . . . Warehousemen of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's

Union on the West Coast turned down the first offer of companies for a five-cent hourly hike. . . . A strike of the Typographical Union affecting 500 workers in Washington, D.C. job shops tied up work that included an estimated 35 union papers, among among them the AFL and CIO organs.

NATHAN E. COWAN and William Lavelle, respectively legislative director and assistant director of the CIO, in Washington, quit their posts to assume new jobs with the United Steelworkers of America. Cowan will be steel legislative director. Lavelle will head the union's department on state unemployment and workmen's compensation.

THE CIO announced support of the amendment to the Taft-Hartley Law that would hold discrimination in industry an unfair labor practice.

FOLLOWING the recent example in Rockford, Ill., and Lockport, Ill., went CIO in a big way, electing an oil union member as Mayor and ten other members of the union, Local 222, to various city posts. Daniel T. Lambert who headed the People's Party, which swept the election, won the Mayoralty. Others won through the Democratic Party.

THE BOARD of the International Fur and Leather Workers meeting in White Lake, N. Y., heard the union's leather division won a round of wage raises ranging from five to 11½ cents an hour and other gains, including the first retirement plan in the industry. . . . The board pledged full support to the walkout of southern menhaden fishermen now entering the second season.

Capitol Roundup

- Map sales tax for Jan. . . . New give-away opposed . . . Hobby's pitch on public health

WASHINGTON
TREASURY SECRETARY Humphrey admitted that national sales tax is under study for recommendation next January. . . . Main backer of sales tax is NAM. . . . It was a queer way that Humphrey asked House Ways and Means Committee to extend excess profits tax for six months. In the third sentence of his testimony he said that "I dislike the excess profits tax and think it is a bad tax." Little chance is given for EPT extension going through House via Ways and Means Committee. Humphrey didn't help any.

ALSO QUEER is the way the Civil Aeronautics Board reversed itself on probing passenger rates on big air lines. CAB voted for it at first. Then came pressure from big airlines. Then came another vote from CAB calling off probe.

STEEL QUEERER is the way the U. S. Chamber of Commerce knew about Labor Secretary Durkin's T-H proposals before anybody else. It even issued a special flyer blasting Durkin's position. Durkin's stand had never been made public but it had been communicated to Commerce Secretary Weeks. . . .

DURKIN issued his first ruling as Labor Secretary. It was in favor of employers. He ruled that vegetable canneries working on government contracts did not have to abide by wage and hour standards under the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act. CIO and AFL opposed ruling, employers favored it.

public grazing lands to big stockmen is running into buzz saw of opposition at public hearings. Protests from farm areas all over the country are pouring in. . . . Incidentally, what "farmers" does Farm Bureau speak for in favoring this steal? . . . Rep. Chet Holifield (D-Cal) gave GOP an uncomfortable hour in the House as he exposed a new government giveaway plan—the plot to hand over atomic energy patents and facilities to big monopolies. . . . Instead of probing giveaways, Congress will soon start an "investigation" of government "competition" with private enterprise. . . . Rep. Shelley (D-Cal) called for a probe of government sale of dried peas to a western combine at \$20 a ton less than the \$50 at which the peas had been pegged. Combine cornered the market as a result and is itself now selling the peas at \$53 a ton.

ONLY REASON natural gas rates keep being raised by utilities is that Federal Power Commission refuses to exercise authority to regulate gas rates. That's despite a Federal Appeals Court ruling two weeks ago that FPC has that authority.

OUR SECRETARY of Health, Mrs. Hobby, made this kind of pitch on public health before AMA convention last week: "Universal medical care provided by the government not only threatens the democratic principle, but it is uneconomic and inherently self-defeating." She omitted fact that it is also healthy and saves lives.

POINT of ORDER!

HIS WAY

By Alan Max

Eisenhower's idea of meeting the Soviet Union half-way is to meet the China Lobby halfway of the way.

Penn Harris Bars Dr. Gray

HARRISBURG. — While Gov. Fine has declared that FEPC, HB 1165, has "Administration support," his own second in command, Lt. Gov. Lloyd Wood, is reported to be organizing behind the scenes for its defeat.

Wood is a contender in the race for the Republican nomination for Governor next year.

When the Governor's Commission on Race Relations met in Harrisburg recently, to issue its report, showing that 90 percent of Pennsylvania firms discriminate in hiring, the Commission's executive director, Dr. William H. Gray, was refused accommodations at the Penn Harris Hotel because he is a Negro. Protest by the Commission was to no avail.

Nor did the incident disturb Lt. Gov. Wood who lists his residence as the Penn Harris Hotel. Nor did it ruffle Gov. Fine, who lives in the Capitol, and who appointed Dr. Gray as executive director of his Commission on Race Relations.

Plan 30-Day Push To Win FEPC Law

Special to the Pennsylvania Worker

HARRISBURG.—Only mass demand, backed up by mass pressure during the next 30 days can secure the passage of FEPC by this session of the legislature, in the opinion of those close to happenings here. Leadership of both Republicans and Democrats are not pushing FEPC, as pledged.

The GOP is putting tax legislation first, and is reported willing to make a deal on a "controversial" issue (as they term a fair employment practice law), to secure votes for their tax measures.

Some Democratic Party machine leaders with their eye on the 1954 elections, are reported maneuvering to blame to Republicans if the FEPC bill fails to pass.

THE STRATEGY to win passage of FEPC, as outlined by organizational leaders who have followed this campaign during the last eight years, is two-fold:

First, to get FEPC, House Bill 1165, out of the House Labor Relations Committee where it is bottled up, so that it can be acted upon.

According to the House rules a motion to discharge can be made on the floor of the House any time after a bill has been in committee 10 days.

A simple majority vote of the House will bring FEPC on the floor where it is certain to pass.

FEPC has been in committee for four weeks now. Any House member can make a discharge motion.

SECONDLY, the most important factor in the FEPC campaign is mass demand. While, it is generally known that this demand exists, it has not been so channelized that it is felt effectively.

The State Council for a Penn-

sylvania FEPC has issued a manual outlining steps that organizations and individuals may take in support of the measure.

SOME OF the suggestions for action during the next four weeks include:

- Flood local legislators, and Chairman Edward M. Young of the House Labor Relations Committee, with resolutions from organizations.
- Send delegations to visit local legislators at their homes and offices.
- Organize telephone and wire campaigns, spacing them so that legislative officials receive a steady stream of statements of support.
- Secure mutual agreement among community organizations for cooperative action on all programs

and projects for FEPC.

- Arrange local FEPC meetings in your neighborhood.
- Introduce the issue of fair employment legislation and ask support in synagogue, church groups, Parent-Teachers organizations, social clubs.
- Have community leaders give public endorsement to FEPC, H.B. 1165, in press statements and letters to the Editor in local press.

BESIDES Chairman Edward Young, organizations should contact Hon. Albert Johnson, majority leader of the House of Representatives; Speaker of the House Charles Smith; Senate majority leader Hon. Rowland B. Mahany, and Hon. Lloyd H. Wood, Lt. Governor, all at State Capitol, Harrisburg.



Eight Years Is Long Enough...

HARRISBURG.—Though Pennsylvania comprises the third largest industrial area in the nation, it lags behind many other states which have enacted anti-discrimination legislation. These are: New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Illinois, Connecticut, Indiana, Colorado, New Mexico, Oregon.

Philadelphia has a city ordinance which establishes a city FEPC commission, with limited powers. Pittsburgh also has a local FEPC law. Other large cities with municipal commissions are Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, and Youngstown.

LABOR AND NEGRO organizations, progressive and liberal forces, including the Pennsylvania edition of The Worker, have been campaigning for a state FEPC since World War II. The legislative history of this effort has been

summarized recently by the Afro-American, as follows:

"THE FIRST FEPC bill was introduced during Gov. Martin's administration in 1945. There was a public hearing. Although no opposition was expressed, the bill died in committee.

"FEPC died a second time in committee during the Duff administration. Governor Duff was elected on a platform that promised a fair employment law.

"FEPC died twice in 1949. The administration bill was voted down 14-8 in the Senate committee on judiciary general.

"Two compromise bills later were killed 8-5 by the Senate committee on labor and industry.

"FEPC, 1951: The 1951 story of FEPC was the same, but for a few minor variations.

"The measure was introduced Feb. 5.

"It had the support of 16 organizations. Over 19,000 persons

throughout the state signed a petition urging enactment.

"Governor Fine sent the author, Lewis M. Mintess, a public letter asking favorable action.

"On May 16 the bill was voted out of committee 17-13. Mr. Young cast one of the 13 unfavorable votes.

"On May 23 the House passed the measure 160-38. For the first time during the entire effort to pass fair employment legislation, open opposition appeared.

"IT WAS SPEARHEADED by the Pennsylvania Hotel Association, Sun Oil Company and Pennsylvania Railroad.

"Among the most bitter opponents was Secretary of Commerce Andrew J. Sordonia of Wilkes-Barre. He is a prominent hotel operator.

"On July 10 the bill died in the Senate judiciary general committee 14-9. A motion to reconsider

FEPC was lost by a 12-12 tie Aug.

KING COAL

25,572 Hard Coal Miners Jobless

JOBLESS MINERS: 27,572 is down 19 percent for the first three months of 1953 compared to 1952.

The Pennsylvania State Employment Service in the Wilkes-Barre area during the week ending April 23, an increase of 114 percent over the corresponding week in March. The reports:

"An analysis of the work schedule of 20 major mining operations employing approximately 16,350 persons, disclosed that during the week ending April 17, exactly one-half of these operations did not work a single day. The other ten operations worked 2 or 3 days."

THE WORST CRISIS to hit the anthracite area since the big depression is revealed in the following statistics: Coal mining down 23 percent in March compared to a year ago; down 25 percent for the first time months of 1953 compared to 1952.

The anthracite area decline is larger even than the sharp decline in national coal production, which

JOBLESS VETS: Over a third of the 10,000 workers looking for jobs through the Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton area offices of the Pennsylvania State Employment Service are veterans. In addition, 2,000 high school graduates will be looking for work this month.

TWO PANTHER VALLEY miners were killed in an explosion at the No. 6 mine of the Weston-Dodson Co. on May 29, at Lansford.

Fumes from fire in an abandoned Scranton area mine have knocked out dozens of persons in South Scranton. Fifteen were stricken May 28. It took 20 oxygen tanks to revive them. The doctor who saved the gas victims was stricken himself, and had to be revived by the ambulance crew.

A dozen persons were similarly gassed on May 23.

Steve Nelson writes . . .

They Couldn't Stop The Singing . . .

(Editor's Note: This excerpt comes from a letter written by Steve Nelson during his eight months imprisonment, while he was denied bail. It is reprinted here as his appeal from a 20-year sentence for so-called "sedition" comes up before the State Supreme Court. It shows more than any other words we could write the reasons the Musmannos are trying to railroad Steve—Steve's belief in the dignity of every individual being; his belief in human brotherhood; his determination not to be cowed or broken by his oppressors.)

IN THE MEANTIME, I had my share of prison harassment. Last week (Oct. 12, 1953), as I returned from court to the workhouse at Blawnox, I was thrown in the "hole." A workhouse specialty, bread and water on cement floor, no shoes, for nine days.

THE REASON given was a phony lie, cooked up by the officials who have been setting traps for me since I got there. They said I flipped a dollar to an inmate.

But the real truth is that they have done everything to keep me away from the other prisoners. I have to laugh at them.

THEY GOT ME where they wanted me, in jail, and yet they are worried last I may contaminate the prisoners with dangerous ideas.

This only makes the point clear, more than ever, that you can't destroy ideas by force.

EVEN in this dreaded "hole," though I was even cells away from the nearest prisoner, I made friends with men whose faces I could not see, men whose voices were distorted by the echo, for the inside of the hole is completely empty—no objects to absorb the sound.

We made friends. We sang songs. Though I could not keep up with the younger fellows with present day songs, we did manage to sing and hum a great number of them, including Earl Robinson's "The House I Live In," and "Joe Hill" and Jerome Kern's "Old Man River."

WHENEVER a rumble of feet was heard coming from the iron steps, a sh-sh-sh went up that is the sign to shut up.

I asked the men, why the sudden silence, can't we talk in the presence of the guard?

They said—sh-sh-sh till they leave. The guard enters: "Who in the hell was singing? . . . I want to know," he demanded.

But no one said a word.

(The guards never addressed their remarks to me).

"If I hear you yelling and singing again, I'll beat the living J . . .

out of you."

BUT as soon as they left, and both steel doors were heard shut, they started singing.

One fellow explained: "We must stop when we hear the top lock click, then they can't hear us, for this place is soundproof."

One fellow said, "the only place you sing in this jail is in the hole."

Don't get the idea that it's fun. It's not that at all. But it is a sort of defiance, and despite hunger, and no bowel movement, no water in cells, and sleep on the floor, the songs kept the men in better humor.

THE DAY I came in there were more men there. They were transferred, and only four remained.

As I came in, there was one fellow whom all the others called "Crazy." And he, to spite them, kept on yelling. We could get nowhere.

It was especially heard for me to hear and understand anything because I was the furthest away.

WHEREUPON I spoke up and got some attention: "Fellows," I said, "let's not fight among ourselves. We are not at fault for being in this miserable hole."

"Let's try and get along while here, and not play our jailers' favorite role."

ONE FELLOW, who was loudest in calling the other fellow "Crazy" said, "You are right, Nelson."

I am telling you, the fight was over, and even the fellow they called "Crazy Shoemaker," began to sing. In fact, he sang nearly all day Friday, and noticeably picked up in spirits.

Whenever things got quiet, and they ran out of songs, he turned up with a new one. I was amazed at the memory the man possessed.

SUDDENLY I was summoned by the guard, "Nelson get ready for court." This was at 4:50 Saturday, and I walked past my cellmates whose faces I saw for the first time. They seemed happy, and sorry that I was leaving them.

Poling Briefed Rhee Against Korea Truce

By ROBERT HARDT

PHILADELPHIA. — A month before the U. S. Government puppet president in South Korea, Syngman Rhee, threatened to "fight on alone" against a truce in Korea, he was "visited" and briefed by a Philadelphia agent of U. S. "Go-It-Alone" politicians.

This revelation was made by the Philadelphia agent himself, Rev. Daniel Poling, unsuccessful Republican candidate for the Philadelphia Mayoralty in 1951.

In a column in the Philadelphia Bulletin, datelined "Seoul, Korea," Poling described a recent visit with Rhee. Comparing the fascist dictator to the American patriot, Patrick Henry, Poling wrote that for Rhee—

"There can be no peace without victory. . . . What is the alternative to that? Death, utter defeat, annihilation. . . . He, with Chiang Kai-shek cannot be deceived. . . ."

Poling's column served notice that powerful business and political forces are behind Rhee's opposition to a Korean cease-fire.

Poling is a leader in the big business front known as "The All-American Conference to Combat Communism," and is a notorious publicist for the China Lobby-McCarthyite program for prompt extension of the Korean war to China.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur, rabid advocate of the China Lobby program, publicly supported Poling in his unsuccessful bid for the Philadelphia mayoralty.

Poling's role as an enemy of labor and of peace was originally exposed in The Pennsylvania Worker in a series of articles, October, 1951.

The Worker is now engaged in an urgent subscription and financial drive. Money and subs are needed speedily to continue this paper in the forefront of the fight for peace and labor's rights.

SHOP TALK



AFL BUILDING TRADES workers, who are on strike since May 1 for higher wages, were given the works last week. A front-page story in The Inquirer charged in screaming headlines, "Building Strike Perils Service of Seven Hospitals; Waiting Lists Mount." The Inquirer also featured a leading, strikebreaking editorial.

School Board officials joined the attack. They charged the Building workers were "endangering children," by holding up construction of schools!

Last week's high-powered public relations jobs was seen as part of an all-out drive to weaken, or crack the powerful AFL Building Trades Unions in the Philadelphia area.

"THEY OFFERED US paper cups": This headline in the Pennsylvania Worker last month gave the simple facts of how the building bosses provoked the Building Trades strike. Throughout the state, Building Trades workers have won raises. In Reading they were just offered up to 12 cents an hour, which was rejected.

But in Philadelphia, the contractors have refused to offer any increases. Workers say the bosses' appetite has been whetted by the open shop operation at nearby Levittown.

RANK AND FILERS are urging all labor—CIO, AFL and independent—to rally behind the AFL Building Trades strikes who number over 20,000.

Carpenters, the biggest union involved, are asking a 35-cent increase to bring them up to wage levels in other cities.

AGE BIAS: Refusal to hire workers just because they are over 45 would be outlawed if the legislature enacts a law proposed by the Pennsylvania State Council, International Association of Machinists. The machinists at a state council meeting in Bradford, also asked a raise in unemployment and compensation payments to \$40, with a \$20 minimum and replacement of the T-H Act.

NEARLY \$32,000 has been raised in the \$50,000 campaign for an elevator and fire tower at the Home for Aged and Infirm Colored Persons, 4400 Girard Ave. Send funds direct to the Home, or to this column.

BIAS against older workers so pronounced in Pittsburgh area that a conference was slated for June 4-5 on "Age Barriers to Employment."

UNION RECOGNITION: CIO Social Workers stopped work for two hours on May 29 at three Federation of Jewish Charities agencies, in a demonstration for union recognition. The 65 workers involved voted to strike last Monday if the union is not recognized as bargaining agency.

TB NURSES got a small raise of \$273 to \$450 a year at Philadelphia General. Low pay has caused such a shortage of nurses that two TB floors had to be closed. Other nurses didn't get raises. There are 33 graduate nurse vacancies in the hospital's various services.

Jobs Via Peace Urged as 54,000 Look for Work

HARRISBURG.—Job security through world trade and peace was urged here last week as living costs and unemployment rose, and take-home pay declined. A statewide survey by The Pennsylvania Worker revealed the following:

MANUFACTURING employment is down in the Philadelphia area, and overall unemployment is estimated at 54,000, according to current Pennsylvania State Employment Service reports.

Meanwhile, state-wide payrolls were reported down 1 percent for the same period (April), by the Phila. Federal Reserve Bank, while living costs rose to within one-half percent of last November's record high, according to U. S. Bureau of Labor estimates. (These did not yet reflect higher food prices the last half of April.)

Philadelphia Federal Reserve figures indicate a slight overall drop in April take-home pay, due to less overtime in many shops.

THE WAR ECONOMY, and tighter family budgets, are revealed in Pennsylvania soft-good trends, such as textiles. The state's non-durable industries experienced decrease of 1 percent in employment, 2 percent in pay-

rolls, and 3 percent in hours worked.

The Philadelphia drop in manufacturing employment, from 622,400 in March to 619,400 in April, was the first decline here in 11 months.

In many Pennsylvania shops, workers were reported worried about their jobs, as Korea peace talks continued.

"We can have jobs without our sons and brothers dying on foreign battlefields," declared a leaflet distributed by the Communist Party of Eastern Pennsylvania. Said the leaflet:

"The only way we can have any job security is to demand that world trade be expanded to include all countries. . . ."

"This will mean that millions of tons of cargo will come into our port and millions will be shipped out. This will mean more work without war. . . ."

"Write your Congressman and President Eisenhower that jobs through world trade and peace is preferable to war and depression."

Phila. Freedom Festival, Camp Alpine, June 14

A FREEDOM FESTIVAL, dramatizing the fight for the Rosenbergs, Steve Nelson, and Ben Careathers, will feature Earl Robinson and Laura Duncan next Sunday, June 14, at Camp Alpine, it was announced by the sponsors, the Pennsylvania Civil Rights Congress.

Smith Act defendants William Albertson of Pittsburgh, Elizabeth Curley Flynn and Pettis Perry of New York have also been invited to address the gathering.

Urging a large turn out to make the Freedom Festival a demonstration for a "Living Bill of Rights," the CRC announced that in addition to Songs of Freedom by Earl Robinson and Laura Duncan, a full day of entertainment and sports will include swimming, baseball, volley ball, ping pong and other games.

CAMP ALPINE is located in the beautiful Blue Mountain country near Boyertown, about an hour from Philadelphia. Those needing transportation have been asked by the Arrangements Committee to contact the CRC office at 205-Hardt Building, Broad and Columbia Ave. Telephone ST 7-1874.

Pennsylvania
Edition of
THE WORKER

Box 5544, Philadelphia 43, Pa.



LAURA DUNCAN



EARL ROBINSON

PENNA. EDITION The Worker

THE WORKER, SUNDAY, JUNE 7, 1953

A Mother Writes . . .

20c. a Meal for A Family of Four

HARRISBURG.

Editor, Pennsylvania Worker:

Drastic cuts, totalling millions of dollars, are being proposed in health and welfare services by Pennsylvania legislators, and Gov. Fine's administration, to help "balance" the state budget.

Along with this "guns, not butter" program comes a picture of the starvation allowances to working class families on relief that makes any discussion of further welfare cuts seem—not just inhuman, but almost criminal.

FOOD ALLOWANCES, says the current annual report of the Pennsylvania Department of Public Assistance, "are still fairly Spartan. For example, the allowance for a mother with her three children is slightly over 20 cents a meal."

When an unemployed mother refuses to let her children starve, and tries to earn a few extra dollars on the side, she is called a "relief chisler" and is jailed. The

report doesn't mention that.

But each week, the papers in Philadelphia and throughout the state report mothers, or fathers, torn from their families, and sentenced to months in prison.

ALONG with "20 cents a meal" family food budget, the DPS reports a typical clothing list that has been worked out by the DPS, as follows:

"We figure a man's \$24.95 overcoat (mail-order price) to last ten years and therefore count \$2.50 as the overcoat cost for ten months. . . . For a woman, the budget contains 3 cotton dresses at \$1.99 each; but on the other hand a hat that costs \$1.98 is expected to last four years."

MAXIMUM RENT allowances for a family of four is \$29.20; for gas, electricity and fuel combined \$14.80; for "incidentals" \$8 per month.

The majority of families on assistance do not even get the maximum allowance, the report admits.

A Mother.

DON'T PRINT RELIEF NAMES DIOCESE SAYS JAIL MOTHER FOR FEEDING HER CHILDREN

PITTSBURGH.—The Pittsburgh Catholic, official organ of this diocese, has condemned a Republican-backed measure pending in the State Senate Committee on Public Health and Welfare that would enable anyone to inspect the lists of persons on relief.

"No civilized state should permit such a thing," the editorial declared. "Society, for its own sake, can't afford to treat any of its members so cruelly," the paper warned.

The Pittsburgh Catholic pointed out that a similar proposal before the Ohio legislature had been denounced by the Ohio Catholic Welfare Conference as "an affront to human dignity, subjecting the poor and their children to unjustified humiliation."

The bill is one of a number backed by Chamber of Commerce and real estate interests, aimed at undermining the whole system of public relief.

PHILADELPHIA.—A 25-year-old Negro mother of two children was jailed last week for three to six months by Judge Joseph L. Kun for "obtaining public assistance funds while employed."

She is Mrs. Mary Jackson, of Anin St., near 28th.

Her "crime" consisted in feeding and supporting her family on an income that averaged \$40 weekly over a 25-month period, from January, 1948 to February, 1950.

During this period she supplemented her relief allotment of \$23 a week with occasional work in a laundry. For this back-breaking sweat shop labor she averaged \$17 weekly during the 25-month period of her "criminal career."

Two fathers were sent to jail the same week by Judge Kun for similar "crimes."

BARE FBI'S HOLD ON ROSENBERG WITNESS



NEW JERSEY
EDITION

The Worker

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WHAT YOU CAN DO

"If we are executed, it will be the murder of innocent people and the shame will be upon the government of the United States."

Thus spoke Ethel and Julius Rosenberg from their death cells to the whole country on Wednesday.

This was their answer to the "deal" offered to them by the government, a deal in which they are expected to name innocent victims for the FBI as the price of their lives!

Their answer should inspire every decent American to help stop this horror which is planned for June 18!

1. Write or wire immediately to President Eisenhower urging commutation of the death penalty! Do the same for all Congressmen and Senators! Visit Mayors and local officials urging them to speak to the White House!

2. Prepare to join the Thursday, June 11, Union Square and the Sunday, June 14, Washington clemency train! Get your neighbors and shopmates to join with you. Urge your union local to ask Eisenhower to act!

By MILTON HOWARD

THE AMERICAN people now know what kind of pressure the FBI could use on David Greenglass to get him to "finger" his sister, Ethel Rosenberg to the electric chair as an atom spy. That hold was the fact—

now revealed in a sensational affidavit by David Greenglass' brother, Bernard—that David Greenglass was a crook who had been stealing uranium from Los Alamos for private gain while he was there as an Army sergeant!

Even more sensational is the fact that in his signed affidavit, dated May 31, 1953, written after meeting with a Jewish Rabbi, Bernard Greenglass reveals that his sister-in-law, Ruth, knew all the time that this was what the FBI had on her brother who swore away the life of his sister and brother-in-law.

This new documentary evidence follows on the recent revelation of the handwritten statement in Greenglass' own handwriting in which it is clearly shown that this key witness against the Jewish couple awaiting electrocution June 18 at 11 p.m. at Sing Sing prison, New York, had told two widely different stories—first to the FBI, and then a very different one 10 months later in the Rosenberg trial.

In his original statement to the FBI, Greenglass never mentioned his sister, and confessed that he did not know who had sent Harry Gold to see him. At the trial, 10 months later, he (Continued on Page 15)

My name is Bernard Greenglass. I live at 641 Broadway St. New York, N.Y. I am the brother of Ethel Rosenberg and David Greenglass; Ethel is my sister and David is my younger brother.

Some time in the year 1950 my brother David told me he had taken a sample of uranium from Los Alamos without permission of the authorities. He told me this at his then home 265 Livingston Street.

He above is true,

sworn to before me

this 31st day of May, 1953 - Bernard Greenglass

John Agin

Notary Public State of NY

Com. Exp. Mar. 29, 1954

AFFIDAVIT by Bernard Greenglass tells how the government's witness against the Rosenbergs stole uranium from Los Alamos.

Their Eyes Are on the Ticking Clock...

POPE PIUS XII:

"Further, the case of the young couple sentenced to die together is so pitiful as to arouse sincere commiseration even in those not animated by any ignoble partisan interest in wanting to save their lives. In particular, that a woman should wait in a 'death chamber' for the moment of execution is in itself

an event as tragic as it is rare and is such as to arouse instinctively a sense of horror. When, then, two children, Michael 9 years old and Robert 5, are involved in this tearful fate, many hearts can be melted, before two little innocents on whose soul and destiny the death of their parents would forever leave sinister scars."

By JOSEPH NORTH

MICHAEL is ten now and Robert has scarcely reached six since the Pope appealed to the President for clemency and still the two innocents suffer as few children in America have suffered. And now their eyes are on the ticking clock.

Read the compiled letters of their parents and you discover how much these children know of life and of death. They know that the family of mankind has adopted them, made them the wards of humanity and they know those who are torturing their parents and torturing them.

Of life: read the letter their father sent his lawyer a few weeks ago. He had discovered from a note the children sent him that a town in Italy "with almost total unemployment sent the boys a package of delicacies and a little music box." The children revelled in the

gifts and the voices of encouragement which reach their ears from all lands and Michael, the boy of ten whom childhood has bypassed, has learned what many Americans have yet to know and what their father has learned behind the prison bars: "The thought behind this gift shows you the real heart of mankind, and the many encouraging letters and heart-warming statements from all over the world exemplify the true brotherhood of man." He reiterated his certainty that "we can win" for the "final answer is always with the people."

MICHAEL has been schooled by tragedy and is far beyond his years in wisdom. He asks one question of each person he meets: "Are you for daddy and mommy?" He knows the court of highest appeal.

This youngster with the flashing eye and the dark handsome cast of his parents has



ROSENBERG CHILDREN AT SING SING—Michael and Robert peer out of a car window during a visit to their parents.

their lively intelligence, their deep perceptivity, and their courage. He is the son of heroes and it is in his face. You learn that from his mother who studies his image in the class picture of his school which she treasures. "How merry and bright his eyes are" she exults

in her death cell. She singles him out "in the back row" where he stands with "such an air of belonging and mature cheerfulness." The next sentence tears at you as it must any person who has one particle of humanity:

"I also experience such a stab

of longing for my boy that I could howl like a she-animal who has had its young forcibly torn from her."

WHEN MICHAEL comes to see her and his father at Ossining to an air of cheer, of gaiety, but the parents instantly see through his swagger. You learn the nature of this youngster who sent the enormously moving letter to the President last week and for which he may be questioned by the FBI. He knows what the newspapers have said of his parents and he asked them pointblank in the death house last January if they are innocent and they swore their innocence to him as they have to the world.

Consider this profoundly moving description of Michael's character that his father wrote after the children visited him in the death-house so long ago as Sept. 9, 1951. The boys were hiding under the desk in the reception room to surprise their father but the "childlike giggles" of the younger boy, Robby, gave them away. They rushed to me and we embraced. After the first joys of the meeting were over, Michael began to question his father while the younger boy drew

(Continued on Page 11)

Inside Free Viet-Nam

Joseph Starobin, first American correspondent to visit Free Viet Nam
INTERVIEWS HO CHI MINH — See Page 4

Questions and Answers On the Rosenberg Case

Q. Is there new evidence which throws grave doubts on the conviction of the Rosenbergs?

A. Yes, there is. There is a document in the handwriting of David Greenglass, key witness against them. This document, whose authenticity is unquestioned, shows that Greenglass did not mention Ethel Rosenberg at all in his first statements to the FBI; it shows that he changed his testimony to fit the government's indictment on two vital points:

1—At the trial he said that Harry Gold, an alleged spy who came to see him said "Julius sent me." But in his original statement, he said that he did not know who this Harry Gold was or who had sent him in the alleged visit at New Mexico.

2—In his original statement, he claimed that he met "someone" who allegedly talked about espionage. At the trial, ten months later, he said he met "a Russian." This was needed to build up the government's hysteria about a "Soviet spy ring."

Q. Are there other contradictions in the new documents?

A. Yes. David's wife, Ruth, who helped send Ethel and Julius to the death house said two opposite things about the A-bomb. Before the trial she claimed that she first found out about the A-bomb when the whole country found out about it after the Hiroshima explosion. But, at the trial she claimed that the Rosenbergs and her husband were involved in atomic espionage. How could she know what atomic espionage was in 1944 before the Hiroshima explosion if she only first heard about it after Hiroshima?

Q. Did the Rosenbergs get a fair trial?

A. No. It was impossible once the prosecution began to shout about "communism" which had nothing to do with the charge of conspiring to commit espionage. In fact, the tactics of the prosecution were "wholly reprehensible" said the U. S. Court of Appeals (December 1, 1952) and the Rosenbergs should have had a new trial.

Q. Were there other factors hindering a fair trial?

A. Yes. The FBI "had something" on at least two witnesses. It had the uranium thefts to hold as a club over David Greenglass. It had a perjury rap to hold over another witness, Max Elitcher, who falsely signed a loyalty affidavit. Another FBI witness, photographer, admittedly lied when he told the court he had never seen the Rosenbergs since he had allegedly photoed them. Actually, he had been smuggled into the court illegally to rehearse his identification the day before.

Q. Were the Rosenbergs convicted of "giving atomic secrets to Russia" as every paper in the USA says?

A. No. This is a falsehood. The Rosenbergs were charged with and convicted of "conspiracy to commit espionage" for a foreign power. They were not even charged with intent to harm the U. S. The government used the "conspiracy" charge because it did not have the slightest proof or evidence that the Rosenbergs ever contacted any Russian at any time. There is nothing in the trial record to show that they had ever done so. There is not one piece of evidence in the entire case to prove that any "information" about an "atomic secret" had ever actually been transmitted by the Rosenbergs to anybody.

Thus all the talk of "treason" which fills the press is not supported by a single fact in the trial record itself. The talk of "Russia" and "treason" comes from propaganda planted in the press by the



ETHEL AND JULIUS ROSENBERG

government, notably FBI boss J. Edgar Hoover and U. S. prosecutor Irving Saypol.

Q. How did the case start?

A. On June 15, 1950, a mechanic, David Greenglass, who worked as a routine Army sergeant at Los Alamos atomic research project was arrested by the FBI. Three weeks later the FBI charged him with espionage. At first, Greenglass firmly denied all such charges. But later when O. John Rogge, ex-Department of Justice lawyer and government witness against Dr. Du Bois, became Greenglass' attorney, Greenglass decided to become a government witness. Greenglass, who was in fear of his life because of FBI charges, decided to "finger" his sister Ethel, and his brother-in-law, Julius Rosenberg as "Soviet spies." On July 16, 1950, the Rosenbergs were arrested. They denied the accusations categorically.

Q. What is the proof against the Rosenbergs?

A. There is none. There is only the word of one man, David Greenglass. Greenglass could not produce a single corroborating witness, or a single tangible item of evidence to back up his story. The FBI questioned all the members of Julius Rosenberg's CCNY class and found one, Max Elitcher, against whom they said they had proof that he had committed perjury in signing a loyalty oath. Elitcher never met Greenglass and did not know him. Elitcher testified that Rosenberg, after not meeting him for several years, had spoken to him about espionage. He had nothing to confirm this.

This and this alone is the "case" against Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. To build up this "case," the FBI found a photographer, Ben Schneider, whom they smuggled into the court illegally in order to rehearse his identification of Julius the next day. This fact was hidden from the court at the time. Schneider swore on oath he had never seen the Rosenbergs between the time he allegedly took their pictures "for passports" and the time he identified them as an FBI witness. He could produce not one single item of concrete evidence to back up his story.

Q. What was the atomic data which Greenglass says he gave to the Rosenbergs?

A. It consisted solely of a free-hand drawing made by him allegedly from memory six years after he seen it at Los Alamos. The drawing was of an implosion lens used in atomic research. The government had promised to produce top atomic scientists to prove the truth and importance of this "atomic secret." They never did.

Top atomic scientist, Dr. Harold E. Urey of the University of Chicago, and a leader in building the atomic bomb ridiculed the idea of such a "secret." Greenglass failed to pass a single one of nine science courses he took in a polytechnic school. Dr. Edward N. Condon, top U. S. scientist in a letter to Judge Kaufman flatly said that the free-hand drawing of such a lens would be meaningless and worthless since "the essence of the lens lies in the precise shape which Greenglass did not know and could not have transmitted by a free-hand sketch in any case."

Rosenberg Defenders Fight to Save Them

By CARL HIRSCH

CHICAGO.

FEVERISH ACTIVITY is going on here to strengthen the lifeline of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

Most of it is the redoubled effort of people who have worked for two years to halt what has been called here "the most monstrous political crime of our generation."

But much of it also is the work of new people who have been only now convinced of the Rosenbergs' innocence by the new evidence that the courts have refused to consider.

Prof. Malcolm Sharp of the University of Chicago law school came out publicly last week with the statement that the new evidence in the case "must shake the confidence of many who, like me, have been willing to assume that the verdict of guilty was fairly reached."

A GROWING group of prominent

Chicagoans, including Dr. Sharp, prepared a half-page ad for publication in the Chicago Daily News, charging "denial of justice" in the case and appealing to President Eisenhower for clemency.

One prominent Chicago civic leader connected with this committee told The Worker that "we have telescoped the work of a year into these few weeks."

Much of the urgent activity of this and other groups which have been formed around the Rosenberg case is being registered in terms of thousands of wires to the White House.

Said Jo Granat, secretary of the Chicago Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case:

"Our problem is not in convincing people—it is in getting them to express what they feel to President Eisenhower."

She told of chain-phone calls throughout the city, of people calling in their neighbors to dis-

(Continued on Page 15)

THE WEEK IN LABOR AFFAIRS

- CIO-AFL Agree on No-Raid Pact
- Oil Unionist Elected Mayor

A TWO-YEAR no-raiding pact between the AFL and CIO, to go into effect next January, will be submitted to conventions of the two organizations next fall. Basis for the agreement, still to be finalized, was reached at a meeting of top-level delegations headed by George Meany and Walter Reuther. It is the first result of the merger negotiations. There are no indications for any further steps towards unity. The pact provides for an umpire with final binding decisions on disputes, but jurisdictional issues will not be covered in the pact.

INTERNATIONAL Harvester Co., still determined to make the most of the split-up among its 75,000 workers, and the absence of any joint action among them, announced a two-cent hourly cut will go into effect in line with a drop in the government's price index.

Steel negotiations resumed in Pittsburgh after a three-week recess during which U. S. Corp. studied the union's demands.

TERMS FOR SETTLEMENT of the nine-week strike of 7,000 workers of the Syracuse General Electric plant were approved at a meeting of Local 320, IUE-CIO. They were negotiated by James B. Carey. Carey moved for chain-wide negotiations with GE. The pact with the company expires September 15. New York CIO Brewery workers voted 4,872 to 647 for a wage pact granting raises of 7½ to 17½ cents an hour. New hourly rates for production workers rise to \$2.65 for day men; \$2.78½ for night

workers. . . . Warehousemen of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union on the West Coast turned down the first offer of companies for a five-cent hourly hike. . . . A strike of the Typographical Union affecting 500 workers in Washington, D.C. job shops tied up work that included an estimated 35 union papers, among them the AFL and CIO organs.

NATHAN E. COWAN and William Lavelle, respectively legislative director and assistant director of the CIO in Washington, quit their posts to assume new jobs with the United Steelworkers of America. Cowan will be steel legislative director. Lavelle will head the union's department on state unemployment and workmen's compensation.

FOLLOWING the recent example in Rockford, Ill., and Lockport, Ill., went CIO in a big way, electing an oil union member as Mayor and ten other members of the union, Local 222, to various city posts. Daniel T. Lambert who headed the People's Party, which swept the election, won the Mayoralty. Others won through the Democratic Party.

THE BOARD of the International Fur and Leather Workers meeting in White Lake, N. Y., heard the union's leather division won a round of wage raises ranging from five to 11½ cents an hour and other gains, including the first retirement plan in the industry. . . . The board pledged full support to the walkout of southern menhaden fishermen now entering the second season.

A CHILD'S PLEA

Dear President Eisenhower,
I saw on television on Monday Mr. Oatis is not in prison anymore because the President of the country let him go. He said his wife wrote a letter to the President over there and she told why Mr. Oatis should be let go. I think it is a good thing to let him go home because I think prison is a very bad place for anybody to be.

My mommy and daddy are in prison in New York. My brother is six years old. His name is Robbie. He misses them very much and I miss them too. I got the idea to write you from Mr. Oatis on television. Please let my mommy and daddy go and not let anything happen to them. If they come home Robbie and I will be very happy. We will thank you very much.
Very truly yours
Michael Rosenberg

Copy of a letter sent to President Eisenhower by Michael Rosenberg, 10, who will be orphaned if Ethel and Julius Rosenberg are put to death. Michael, speaking also for his brother Robbie, 5, wrote the President May 20 asking him to "let my mommy and daddy go" after seeing and hearing Mrs. William Oatis on TV.

POINT OF ORDER!

HIS WAY

By Alan Max

Eisenhower's idea of meeting the Soviet Union halfway is to meet the China Lobby nine tenths of the way.

Bare FBI Hold on Witness

(Continued from Page 1)
dragged in the name of Julius and Ethel.

In his affidavit, Bernard Greenglass states:

"Some time in the year 1946, my brother David told me that he had taken a sample of uranium from Los Alamos without permission of the authorities. . . He told me this at his home, 265 Rivington St., New York. I do not remember whether Ruth, David's wife, was present at the time."

Having exposed the real motive behind the Greenglass "cooperation" with the FBI police seeking a political frame-up, Bernard then reveals the role of his sister-in-law, Ruth, whose testimony helped to convict Ethel and Julius, but who was never brought to trial herself, Bernard states:

"About a month ago, on Friday night, David Rosenberg, Julius Rosenberg's brother, came to my home to discuss the case of Ethel and Julius. There was also present Ruth Greenglass and my mother Tessie Greenglass. The subject of uranium came up. I told David Rosenberg the same story that I stated here."

"Ruth, David's wife, said 'David took a sample of uranium but he threw it into the East River.'"

Bernard Greenglass then adds that he told this to Ethel when he visited her at Sing Sing several weeks ago.

WITH THIS AFFIDAVIT, the story of the Rosenberg frame-up gets even clearer as the hours tick away between now and Thursday, June 18, 11 p.m. when the government plans to pull the switch that will burn out the lives of the two young New Yorkers who have refused under shadow of the electric chair to cave in to the "talk-or-die" deal offered to them on Tuesday.

In an emergency telegram Tuesday afternoon, breathing the purest courage and outraged honesty

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INFORMAL RESORT. Children's counselor, newly improved private lake, sports, unusually fine foods. Adults \$40 (June \$35), children \$20-\$25. Booklets. Pine Lake Lodge, Kenosha Lake, N.Y. RE 3-4754.

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Julius and Ethel Rosenberg told their lawyer, Emanuel Bloch, that the U. S. Attorney General Herbert Brownell had seen them in their cells and offered them a deal to save their lives if they would play ball and name other victims of an alleged "Soviet spy ring" of which they were allegedly a part.

BLASTING THIS proposed deal, which the government had tried to make several times earlier, Julius and Ethel stated to the American people:

"By asking us to repudiate the truth of our innocence, the government admits its own doubts concerning our guilt."

"We will not help to purge the foul record of a fraudulent conviction and a barbaric sentence."

"We solemnly declare now and forevermore that we will not be coerced even under pain of death to bear false witness and to yield up to tyranny our rights as free Americans."

"If we are executed, it will be the murder of innocent people and the shame will be on the government of the United States."

THE AFFIDAVIT showing that the theft of uranium was the key to Greenglass' made-to-order testimony for the government confirms a suspicion that Julius Rosenberg expressed during the trial when he was asked why Greenglass was "fingering" him. During his testimony, Julius said:

"I recall at that time in my mind the incident—the instant he told me what happened to him in February—when the FBI had come around to visit and question him about some uranium."

The highly significant fact is—in the light of the new affidavit—that Greenglass carefully refused to admit to the court or the jury that the FBI had been questioning him about the theft of uranium or anything connected with uranium. Greenglass said:

"He (that is the FBI man) came to my house and sat down at my table. I offered him a cup of coffee and we spoke, and he did not say to me that he suspected me of espionage or anything else. He just spoke to me about whether I had known anyone at Los Alamos and that was the gist of the whole conversation. He walked out of the house maybe an hour later and that is all there was to it."

BUT THIS CAREFUL avoidance of any testimony connecting the FBI visit with uranium is flatly contradicted by the signed statement made by Greenglass' wife, Ruth, which came to light several weeks ago.

In this statement, according to the document dated June 19, 1950, and admitted by Greenglass' lawyer O. John Rogge, to be authentic, Ruth said this:

"Shortly before their accident,

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the FBI asked if they had a specimen of uranium in the house, in the course of a routine investigation."

Plainly, the uranium theft was the key to the entire case, explaining how it is that Greenglass was forced to "cooperate."

It is a significant fact, also, that another government witness against the Rosenbergs, Max Elitcher, who pretended during the trial that Julius had spoken to him of espionage after not having seen him for six years, was himself facing a perjury charge just before he testified against the Rosenbergs. After his testimony he was never brought to trial and is certified as "loyal" by the FBI.

Charge Bias by 2 Members of McCarran Body

The Subversive Activities Control Board has been asked to disqualify two of its five members, Watson B. Miller and Harry P. Cain, on the ground of bias and prejudice, by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Board, it was announced yesterday.

Miller and Cain, as Subversive Activities Control Board members, are scheduled to sit as "judges" in hearings requested by the Justice Department that the American Committee register as a "Communist-front" organization.

Abner Green, the committee's executive secretary, in affidavits cited records of Miller and Cain as public officials and maintain it would be impossible for them to render an objective decision since the American Committee has come in continual conflict with them in cases involving the rights of foreign born Americans.

Miller was Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization from 1947 to 1950, and from 1923 to 1944 was an official of the American Legion.

Cain, as a U. S. Senator, opposed legislation in 1949 for admission of Jewish displaced persons. Cain also voted to override the presidential veto of the Internal Security Act, under which the committee's registration is requested.

On May 13, 1949, Cain demanded deportation of Charles Chaplin on grounds that he had "Communist ties."

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(Last seen in "Candy Store")

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Defense Fight

(Continued from Page 2)

cuss the case and to act, of petitions circulated last weekend on the West Side and on the South Side, of delegations visiting those Congressmen who were home for Memorial Day, of mailings reaching tens of thousands here with the plea for telegrams to Eisenhower.

MRS. HELEN SOBELL, wife of Morton Sobell, co-defendant in the Rosenberg case who is serving a 30-year prison term on Alcatraz, was here all last week.

She has spoken at mass meetings and at small gatherings of clergymen, civic groups, labor people. Her searing words, her intimate picture of the Rosenberg family, her deep earnestness have had an electrifying effect everywhere. A packinghouse local union leader told us:

"She woke me up to the fact that we have thought of the Rosenberg case as just another civic liberties case, where it is actually a matter of life and death for all of us."

Mrs. Granat declared that people here have indicated their readiness to go far beyond the ordinary kinds of protest.

LOS ANGELES

WORKING WITH feverish haste, supporters of the Rosenbergs took the story of the doomed couple to the neighborhoods and shop gates last week.

The Los Angeles Rosenberg Committee announced that 100,000 leaflets, 50,000 stickers and 1,000 posters were issued for distribution and display.

Further steps in the fight will be mapped at a mass rally at the Embassy Auditorium Monday night.

In San Francisco it was announced that Mrs. Vivian Hallinan, author and progressive leader is in Washington to join with others to press for clemency by President Eisenhower.

Emphasis in the Golden city was placed on community action to muster the maximum number of letters, wires and petitions to the White House.

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Italy Election

(Continued from Page 4)

Parliamentary control and thus hold Italy within the NATO-European Defense Community orbit.

The spectacular recession of popularity by the government parties has been matched simultaneously by substantial gains of the Italian Communist and Socialist parties and, in South Italy, a dangerous resurgence of monarchist and neo-fascist strength.

In the 1948 elections the Popular Bloc (Communist-Socialist) got eight of the 24 million votes cast. During the 1951-52 municipal elections the percentage leaped from 32 percent to almost 39 percent, although the total number of voters was two million less. These gains of the Left were won by hard-fought campaigns for world peace, banning of atomic weapons, for real agrarian reform and in defense of the rights of labor.

Side by side with a two million-strong Communist Party stand a strong and growing Socialist Party and a highly organized and disciplined working class.

ON THE EVE of these critical Italian elections government circles are openly fearful that they will not be able to reach the 50 percent vote they need in order to implement their phony election law. This, in spite of the entire state apparatus which is at their service and in the past has exhibited such dexterity in swindling votes and terrorizing the electorate. This, in spite of the ponderous influence of the Vatican and its indefatigable Catholic Action groups.

Peace—the very basis for national independence and progress, the cornerstone necessary to the peaceful East-West trade desperately needed by Italy—is the alternative being posed to DeGasper's war policies in the June 7-8 elections.

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NEW JERSEY
EDITION

The Worker

THE WORKER, SUNDAY, JUNE 7, 1953

Leading Churchmen Hit McCarthyism

THE UGLY THREAT of McCarthyism has aroused a gathering storm of protests from prominent Jerseyans.

A clear label of "fascist" was applied to McCarthy by Rev. Dr. John A. Mackay, president of the Princeton Theological Seminary,

in his first statement as national leader of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A.

Dr. Mackay, opening his term as the church's moderator, said that "the fascist demon . . . is by no means dead," that the threat of fascism is latent in "fanatical" witchhunts.

While the Presbyterian leader also condemned communism, he said that a fascist victory "would be disastrous for the United States and humanity."

"COWARDLY . . . RECKLESS"
In Newark, Suffragan Bishop Ludlow lashed at "McCarthy and his carbon copies" in a recent message to the Episcopal Diocese of Newark.

Bishop Ludlow spoke of the once-progressive state of Wisconsin that "has now spawned Joe McCarthy, who thrives politically by creating fear and suspicion among his fellow citizens . . . who takes cowardly privilege in legislative immunity" to attack leading churchmen with "reckless affrontery."

"OUR OWN CURTAIN"

In Elizabeth, 200 members of the Council of Church Women heard Mrs. George B. Martin of Summit, national church leader, urge all Christian women "to speak out in these critical times to protect traditional civil rights."

Mrs. Martin, discussing investigations and immigration quotas, said wryly, "we seem to be trying to raise some sort of curtain of our own." She warned that the Bill of Rights "must remain the guiding principle of American life."

METHODISTS SPEAK OUT

A strong defense of two targets of Congressional witchhunts, Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam and Rt. Rev. Henry Knox Sherrill, was pledged last week by the Newark Annual Conference of the Methodist Church.

The Social Action Committee report voiced gratitude to both men, and to Bishop Frederick B. Newell for "his courageous support" of Bishop Oxnam "in his hour of false accusation." The report said "we must not allow fear or hysteria to destroy our clarity of thought and judgment."

Up in Flemington, Kiwanis Club members of the North Huntingdon chapter warmly greeted Rev. Bruce Morgan when he spoke last week on America's own inquisition . . . "inquisition a la McCarthy." Although our heritage has been one of change, he said, some want to "freeze things in the pattern of a certain stage in our history . . . 25, 50 or 60 years ago."

While many unions, including the CIO, United Electrical Workers, and many locals are on record, opposed to witchhunts, they have been relatively silent in recent weeks, while church members have urged people to speak up to block the rising fascist movement.

Meanwhile, letters to Jersey papers reflect the growing disgust with the new "terror by committee." One furious teenager wrote this to the Trenton Times about McCarthy:

"What he is doing to the democratic principles of this country, arsenic did to old lace . . . most decent, upstanding citizens be made as pigs in a sty, dragged through the miserable mud of McCarthy . . ."

Another Times reader, William Arrowsmith of Princeton, wrote, saying that he approved McCarthy's aim (witchhunts) but that it was his methods—"slander, assumption of guilt beforehand, indifference to adequate evidence—that are frightening."

AFL CONVENTION HEARS ATTACK ON EISENHOWER POLICIES

ATLANTIC CITY
THE STATE AFL Convention heard national AFL secretary William Schnitzler predict that the AFL will become the outstanding critic of the Eisenhower administration.

The government's "give-away of the tidelands oil, the cut in the Labor Department's budget, the appointment of a housing administrator who has been opposed to public housing, revision of Social Security, the cry for a tax cut that would endanger national

security," has created an atmosphere where the "situation in Washington is as explosive as the atom bomb tests in Nevada," said the AFL leader.

Schnitzler also said that there are good reasons to believe that labor unity of the AFL and CIO will be achieved "despite the utterances" of CIO president Walter Reuther.

Vincent J. Murphy, Federation secretary in the officer's report, told the 1,000 delegates the state public utility anti-strike law was

"unwanted, useless, harmful and embarrassing," and urged its repeal.

The Federation's legislative program calls for a state labor relations law patterned after the Wagner Act; 40 hour week and \$1 hourly minimum wage; payment of prevailing wages on all state government contracts; and increase of maximum workmen's compensation benefits to \$40 weekly.

Murphy urged all local unions to "be militant in their constant

effort to improve the economic conditions of their membership."

James L. McDevitt, director of the AFL's League for Political Education, called for the defeat of Republican U. S. Senator Hendrickson, if he runs for reelection. Hendrickson's record . . . is not one which justifies the support of the trade union movement," McDevitt told the convention.

The convention reelected Louis P. Marcianite, president and Vincent J. Murphy, secretary.

State Senator Asks For Korea Truce Now

ELIZABETH

STATE SENATOR Kenneth C. Hand of Union County, in a letter to President Eisenhower, has urged an end to "splitting hairs" over the prisoner of war issue, and an

immediate truce in Korea.

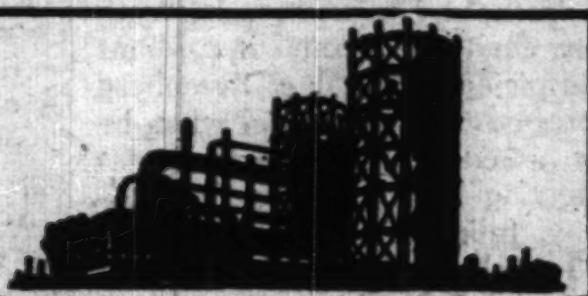
The Republican legislator wrote Eisenhower that Americans continue to bleed and die "while our representatives haggle unendingly in the truce talks at Panmunjom over whether or not repatriation of Communist prisoners should be voluntary or enforced."

"While I appreciate the humanitarian motives behind all this, I sincerely believe that our tender regard for Communist prisoners is not as important to the American people as the termination of hostilities."

"I do not believe that the issue should be permitted to hamstring the truce negotiations a single day longer," said Hand.

Hand has been prominently mentioned as possible successor to Rep. Clifford P. Case, Republican, who represents the 6th Congressional District in the House of Representatives. Case is retiring some time this year.

New Jersey SHOP TALK



ASK HOLIDAY PAY

Last week saw electrical workers at GE Lamp in Newark, and at GE Bloomfield demonstrating for Memorial Day and July 4 as paid holidays. With both days falling on Saturday this year, CE decided to use this technicality to chisel the workers out of two paid holidays. Local 422 members in Bloomfield voted to refuse to work on Saturdays unless an agreement was reached on the holiday pay.

Any day, including a patriotic holiday, is a good time to rob workers, according to the big monopolies.

STRIKE BREWERIES

All breweries in Essex County have been shut down by a strike of the AFL Brewery Workers and Teamsters. Refusal of the companies to make a wage increase fully retroactive was the cause of

the strike. The workers stood to lose about \$150 each as a result. The workers now have added an additional 17 cents an hour wage increase to their demands. This would bring them up to the New York scale.

RAPS BUDGET CUT

Employers are being encouraged "to pay starvation wages to unorganized workers with the full sanction of the government," charges State CIO President Carl Holderman.

The more than \$1,600,000 slash in the budget of the U.S. Department of Labor's Wage and Hour Division will cause "a cut of from 30 to 35 percent in the number of investigations of wage-hour violations to be made by the division. This will result in wholesale violations of the law going undetected," said Holderman.

AROUND THE STATE

BACK NEGRO FOR POST

The Union Baptist Church of Montclair has endorsed a campaign to name a Negro to the Montclair Board of Education. The Rev. D. C. Rice in a Sunday morning service observed that a Negro had been elected to the board of education in Atlanta, Ga. "Is the town of Montclair behind the deep South in its attitude toward its minorities?" asked Rev. Rice.

LOOK WHO THEY ASK!

The Federation of American Citizens of German Descent in the USA, Inc. held a picnic in North Bergen last Sunday. They invited Sen. McCarran and Congressman Kirsten to speak.

ASK RENT STAND

The Progressive Party, in letters to gubernatorial candidates Troast (Rep), and Meyner (Dem) has asked that both make known their views on the Clapp Rent Control bill.

"New Jersey is in danger of being saddled with a state rent control law that is both unfair and ineffective from the tenants standpoint," said the letter urging both candidates to be specific.

COURT HOUSING HEARING

A pre-trial conference, in the court test on the right of the Newark Housing Authority to evict families who refuse to sign the "loyalty" oath, has been set for June 17 by Judge Freund.

The American Civil Liberties Union is testing the law by taking the cases of James Kutcher, legless war vet, and Harry Lawrence, also a vet and a school teacher. Seven other families who refused to sign the oath are still living in Newark projects.

UNVEILING for JERRY and LEA MANDELMAN

Sunday, June 7 at Washington Dean Cemetery, Route 25. Cars will leave 518 Clinton Av. Newark, N.J. 1:30 p.m. Free.

Grandmother on Picket Line Charged with Hitting Cop

NEWARK

A FRAIL 50-year-old grandmother was hauled into police court over Decoration Day weekend, charged with assault and battery.

Her accuser, a burly police sergeant whose job was escorting scabs through the picketline at the Tung-Sol plant, said she struck him. The woman, Mrs. Rosina Cellini, is one of more than 3,000 workers in the sprawling, four-plant Tung-Sol Electric Co.

After 13 years, their union, Local 433 of the United Electrical Workers (Ind.), called their first strike when the company spurned their demand for a "substantial wage increase," and offered a nickel raise instead.

The union is also seeking contract provisions to wipe out wage differentials that discriminate against women, as well as severance pay, two more paid holidays, a pension plan and hospital benefits.

Last week, Tung-Sol officials won a court injunction limiting

picketing to ten strikers at each of the gates, in what the union termed "another Pearl Harbor."

"At the very moment our negotiating committee was meeting with the company . . . in an effort to settle the strike," union spokesmen said, the company lawyers

went to court for the injunction . . . "it was a stab in the back."

They said the firm "merely arranged the meeting to fake compliance with injunction statutes which require the company to show evidence of negotiating in good faith."

Trenton City Commission Lashes Walter-McCarran Act

TRENTON

THE CITY COMMISSION here branded the McCarran-Walter immigration act "viciously discriminatory," and urged Congress to revise it immediately.

The motion, introduced by Commissioner Sido L. Ridolfi, states that the law is "unfair to various national and racial groups, and a long step backward from even the restrictive law which it replaces."

Earlier in the week, Trentonians met at Har Sinai Temple to hear the former U. S. Commissioner in charge of displaced persons, Harry N. Rosenfeld, discuss the vicious racist law while he was in charge of the Displaced Persons Commission. Rosenfeld headed a staff of 2,500 workers who brought more

than 400,000 refugees to America.

Rosenfeld told the meeting sponsored by the American Jewish Committee, that the law is based on racist concepts that violate America's most basic ideas and principles. He urged drastic revision, or outright repeal, of the fascist measure.

Backing Rosenfeld's stand, the "Trentonian" featured an editorial headed "An Unjust Law." The paper listed the National Council of Churches in Christ, the Synagogue Council of America and the National Catholic Welfare Conference as some of the dozens of groups on record condemning the "national origins" system of quotas. "Congress should give heed to their voices . . ." the editorial said.

BARE FBI'S HOLD ON ROSENBERG WITNESS

The New York-Harlem Edition Worker

Registered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879

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WHAT YOU CAN DO

"If we are executed, it will be the murder of innocent people and the shame will be upon the government of the United States."

Thus spoke Ethel and Julius Rosenberg from their death cells to the whole country on Wednesday.

This was their answer to the "deal" offered to them by the government, a deal in which they are expected to name innocent victims for the FBI as the price of their lives!

Their answer should inspire every decent American to help stop this horror which is planned for June 18!

1. Write or wire immediately to President Eisenhower urging commutation of the death penalty! Do the same for all Congressmen and Senators! Visit Mayors and local officials urging them to speak to the White House!

2. Prepare to join the Thursday, June 11, Union Square and the Sunday, June 14, Washington clemency train! Get your neighbors and shopmates to join with you. Urge your union local to ask Eisenhower to act!

By MILTON HOWARD

THE AMERICAN people now know what kind of pressure the FBI could use on David Greenglass to get him to "finger" his sister, Ethel Rosenberg to the electric chair as an atom spy. That hold was the fact—

now revealed in a sensational affidavit by David Greenglass' brother, Bernard—that David Greenglass was a crook who had been stealing uranium from Los Alamos for private gain while he was there as an Army sergeant!

Even more sensational is the fact that in his signed affidavit, dated May 31, 1953, written after meeting with a Jewish Rabbi, Bernard Greenglass reveals that his sister-in-law, Ruth, knew all the time that this was what the FBI had on her brother who swore away the life of his sister and brother-in-law.

This new documentary evidence follows on the recent revelation of the handwritten statement in Greenglass' own handwriting in which it is clearly shown that this key witness against the Jewish couple awaiting electrocution June 18 at 11 p.m. at Sing Sing prison, New York, had told two widely different stories—first to the FBI, and then a very different one 10 months later in the Rosenberg trial.

In his original statement to the FBI, Greenglass never mentioned his sister, and confessed that he did not know who had sent Harry Gold to see him. At the trial, 10 months later, he (Continued on Page 15)

*My name is Bernard Greenglass
I live at 6145 141st St. New York, N.Y.
I am the brother of Ethel Rosenberg
and David Greenglass; Ethel is my
elder sister and David is my younger
brother.*

*Some time in the year 1945
my brother David told me he had
taken a sample of uranium from
Los Alamos without permission of
the authorities. He told me this at
his then home 265 Livingston Street.*

*The above is true,
sworn to before me
this 31st day of May, 1953 - Bernard Greenglass*

*Glenn Rabin
New York Public State of NY
Comm. Exp. Mar. 30, 1954*

AFFIDAVIT by Bernard Greenglass tells how the government's witness against the Rosenbergs stole uranium from Los Alamos.

Their Eyes Are on the Ticking Clock...

POPE PIUS XII:

"Further, the case of the young couple sentenced to die together is so pitiful as to arouse sincere commiseration even in those not animated by any ignoble partisan interest in wanting to save their lives. In particular, that a woman should wait in a 'death chamber' for the moment of execution is in itself

an event as tragic as it is rare and is such as to arouse instinctively a sense of horror. When, then, two children, Michael 9 years old and Robert 5, are involved in this tearful fate, many hearts can be melted, before two little innocents on whose soul and destiny the death of their parents would forever leave sinister scars."

By JOSEPH NORTH

MICHAEL is ten now and Robert has scarcely reached six since the Pope appealed to the President for clemency and still the two innocents suffer as few children in America have suffered. And now their eyes are on the ticking clock.

Read the compiled letters of their parents and you discover how much these children know of life and of death. They know that the family of mankind has adopted them, made them the wards of humanity—and they know those who are torturing their parents and torturing them.

Of life: read the letter their father sent his lawyer a few weeks ago. He had discovered from a note the children sent him that a town in Italy "with almost total unemployment sent the boys a package of delicacies and a little music box." The children revelled in the

gifts and the voices of encouragement which reach their ears from all lands and Michael, the boy of ten whom childhood has bypassed, has learned what many Americans have yet to know and what their father has learned behind the prison bars: "The thought behind this gift shows you the real heart of mankind, and the many encouraging letters and heart-warming statements from all over the world exemplify the true brotherhood of man." He reiterated his certainty that "we can win" for the "final answer is always with the people."

MICHAEL has been schooled by tragedy and is far beyond his years in wisdom. He asks one question of each person he meets: "Are you for daddy and mommy?" He knows the court of highest appeal.

This youngster with the flashing eye and the dark handsome cast of his parents has



ROSENBERG CHILDREN AT SING SING—Michael and Robert peer out of a car window during a visit to their parents.

their lively intelligence, their deep perceptivity, and their courage. He is the son of heroes and it is in his face. You learn that from his mother who studies his image in the class picture of his school which she treasures. "How merry and bright his eyes are" she exults

in her death cell. She singles him out "in the back row" where he stands with "such an air of belonging and mature cheerfulness." The next sentence tears at you as it must any person who has one particle of humanity:

"I also experience such a stab

of longing for my boy that I could howl like a she-animal who has had its young forcibly torn from her."

★

WHEN MICHAEL comes to see her and his father at Ossining to an air of cheer, of gaiety, but the parents instantly see through his swagger. You learn the nature of this youngster who sent the enormously moving letter to the President last week and for which he may be questioned by the FBI. He knows what the newspapers have said of his parents and he asked them pointblank in the death house last January if they are innocent and they swore their innocence to him as they have to the world.

Consider this profoundly moving description of Michael's character that his father wrote after the children visited him in the death-house so long ago as Sept. 9, 1951. The boys were hiding under the desk in the reception room to surprise their father but the "childlike giggles" of the younger boy, Robby, gave them away. They rushed to me and we embraced. After the first joys of the meeting were over, Michael began to question his father while the younger boy drew

(Continued on Page 11)

Inside Free Viet-Nam

Joseph Starobin, first American correspondent to visit Free Viet Nam
INTERVIEWS HO CHI MINH — See Page 5

Questions and Answers On the Rosenberg Case

Q. Is there new evidence which throws grave doubts on the conviction of the Rosenbergs?

A. Yes, there is. There is a document in the handwriting of David Greenglass, key witness against them. This document, whose authenticity is unquestioned, shows that Greenglass did not mention Ethel Rosenberg at all in his first statements to the FBI; it shows that he changed his testimony to fit the government's indictment on two vital points:

1—At the trial he said that Harry Gold, an alleged spy who came to see him said "Julius sent me." But in his original statement, he said that he did not know who this Harry Gold was or who had sent him in the alleged visit at New Mexico.

2—In his original statement, he claimed that he met "someone" who allegedly talked about espionage. At the trial, ten months later, he said he met "a Russian." This was needed to build up the government's hysteria about a "Soviet spy ring."

Q. Are there other contradictions in the new documents?

A. Yes. David's wife, Ruth, who helped send Ethel and Julius to the death house said two opposite things about the A-bomb. Before the trial she claimed that she first found out about the A-bomb when the whole country found out about it—after the Hiroshima explosion. But, at the trial she claimed that the Rosenbergs and her husband were involved in atomic espionage? How could she know what atomic espionage was in 1944 before the Hiroshima explosion if she only first heard about it after Hiroshima?

Q. Did the Rosenbergs get a fair trial?

A. No. It was impossible once the prosecution began to shout about "communism" which had nothing to do with the charge of conspiring to commit espionage. In fact, the tactics of the prosecution were "wholly reprehensible" said the U. S. Court of Appeals (December 1, 1952) and the Rosenbergs should have had a new trial.

Q. Were there other factors hindering a fair trial?

A. Yes. The FBI "had something" on at least two witnesses. It had the uranium thefts to hold as a club over David Greenglass. It had a perjury rap to hold over another witness, Max Elitcher, who falsely signed a loyalty affidavit. Another FBI witness, photographer, admittedly lied when he told the court he had never seen the Rosenbergs since he had allegedly photoed them. Actually, he had been smuggled into the court illegally to rehearse his identification the day before.

Q. Were the Rosenbergs convicted of "giving atomic secrets to Russia" as every paper in the USA says?

A. No. This is a falsehood. The Rosenbergs were charged with and convicted of "conspiracy to commit espionage" for a foreign power. They were not even charged with intent to harm the U. S. The government used the "conspiracy" charge because it did not have the slightest proof or evidence that the Rosenbergs ever contacted any Russian at any time. There is nothing in the trial record to show that they had ever done so. There is not one piece of evidence in the entire case to prove that any "information" about an "atomic secret" had ever actually been transmitted by the Rosenbergs to anybody.

Thus all the talk of "treason" which fills the press is not supported by a single fact in the trial record itself. The talk of "Russia" and "treason" comes from propaganda planted in the press by the



ETHEL AND JULIUS ROSENBERG

government, notably FBI boss J. Edgar Hoover and U. S. prosecutor Irving Saypol.

Q. How did the case start?

A. On June 15, 1950, a mechanic, David Greenglass, who worked as a routine Army sergeant at Los Alamos atomic research project was arrested by the FBI. Three weeks later the FBI charged him with espionage. At first, Greenglass firmly denied all such charges. But later when O. John Rogge, ex-Department of Justice lawyer and government witness against Dr. Du Bois, became Greenglass' attorney, Greenglass decided to become a government witness. Greenglass, who was in fear of his life because of FBI charges, decided to "finger" his sister Ethel, and his brother-in-law, Julius Rosenberg as "Soviet spies." On July 16, 1950, the Rosenbergs were arrested. They denied the accusations categorically.

Q. What is the proof against the Rosenbergs?

A. There is none. There is only the word of one man, David Greenglass. Greenglass could not produce a single corroborating witness, or a single tangible item of evidence to back up his story. The FBI questioned all the members of Julius Rosenberg's CCNY class and found one, Max Elitcher, against whom they said they had proof that he had committed perjury in signing a loyalty oath. Elitcher never met Greenglass and did not know him. Elitcher testified that Rosenberg, after not meeting him for several years, had spoken to him about espionage. He had nothing to confirm this.

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Rosenberg Defenders Fight to Save Them

By CARL HIRSCH

CHICAGO. FEVERISH ACTIVITY is going on here to strengthen the life-line of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

Most of it is the redoubled effort of people who have worked for two years to halt what has been called here "the most monstrous political crime of our generation."

But much of it also is the work of new people who have been only now convinced of the Rosenbergs' innocence by the new evidence that the courts have refused to consider.

Prof. Malcolm Sharp of the University of Chicago law school came out publicly last week with the statement that the new evidence in the case "must shake the confidence of any who, like me, have been willing to assume that the verdict of guilty was fairly reached."

A GROWING group of promi-

This and this alone is the "case" against Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. To build up this "case," the FBI found a photographer, Ben Schneider, whom they smuggled into the court illegally in order to rehearse his identification of Julius the next day. This fact was hidden from the court at the time. Schneider swore on oath he had never seen the Rosenbergs between the time he allegedly took their pictures "for passports" and the time he identified them as an FBI witness. He could produce not one single item of concrete evidence to back up his story.

Q. What was the atomic data which Greenglass says he gave to the Rosenbergs?

A. It consisted solely of a free-hand drawing made by him allegedly from memory six years after he seen it at Los Alamos. The drawing was of an implosion lens used in atomic research. The government had promised to produce top atomic scientists to prove the truth and importance of this "atomic secret." They never did.

Top atomic scientist, Dr. Harold E. Urey of the University of Chicago, and a leader in building the atomic bomb ridiculed the idea of such a "secret." Greenglass failed to pass a single one of nine science courses he took in a polytechnic school. Dr. Edward N. Condon, top U. S. scientist in a letter to Judge Kaufman flatly said that the free-hand drawing of such a lens would be meaningless and worthless since "the essence of the lens lies in the precise shape which Greenglass did not know and could not have transmitted by a free-hand sketch in any case."

Sharp, prepared a half-page ad for publication in the Chicago Daily News, charging "denial of justice" in the case and appealing to President Eisenhower for clemency.

One prominent Chicago civic leader connected with this committee told The Worker that "we have telescoped the work of a year into these few weeks."

Much of the urgent activity of this and other groups which have been formed around the Rosenberg case is being registered in terms of thousands of wires to the White House.

Said Jo. Granat, secretary of the Chicago Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case:

"Our problem is not in convincing people—it is in getting them to express what they feel to President Eisenhower."

She told of chain phone calls throughout the city, of people calling in their neighbors to dis-

THE WEEK IN LABOR AFFAIRS

- CIO-AFL Agree on No-Raid Pact
- Oil Unionist Elected Mayor

A TWO-YEAR no-raiding pact between the AFL and CIO, to go into effect next January, will be submitted to conventions of the two organizations next fall. Basis for the agreement, still to be finalized, was reached at a meeting of top-level delegations headed by George Meany and Walter Reuther. It is the first result of the merger negotiations. There are no indications for any further steps towards unity. The pact provides for an umpire with final binding decisions on disputes, but jurisdictional issues will not be covered in the pact.

INTERNATIONAL Harvester Co., still determined to make the most of the splitup among its 75,000 workers, and the absence of any joint action among them, announced a two-cent hourly cut will go into effect in line with a drop in the government's price index.

Steel negotiations resumed in Pittsburgh after a three-week recess during which U. S. Corp. studied the union's demands.

TERMS FOR SETTLEMENT of the nine-week strike of 7,000 workers of the Syracuse General Electric plant were approved at a meeting of Local 320, IUE-CIO. They were negotiated by James B. Carey. . . . Carey moved for chain-wide negotiations with GE. The pact with the company expires September 15. . . . New York CIO Brewery workers voted 4,872 to 647 for a wage pact granting raises of 7½ to 17½ cents an hour. New hourly rates for production workers rise to \$2.65 for day men; \$2.78½ for night

workers. . . . Warehousement of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union on the West Coast turned down the first offer of companies for a five-cent hourly hike. . . . A strike of the Typographical Union affecting 500 workers in Washington, D.C. job shops tied up work that included an estimated 35 union papers, among them the AFL and CIO organs.

NATHAN E. COWAN and William Lavelle, respectively legislative director and assistant director of the CIO in Washington, quit their posts to assume new jobs with the United Steelworkers of America. Cowan will be steel legislative director. Lavelle will head the union's department on state unemployment and workmen's compensation.

FOLLOWING the recent example in Rockford, Ill., and Lockport, Ill., went CIO in a big way, electing an oil union member as Mayor and ten other members of the union, Local 222, to various city posts. Daniel T. Lambert who headed the People's Party, which swept the election, won the Mayoralty. Others won through the Democratic Party.

THE BOARD of the International Fur and Leather Workers meeting in White Lake, N. Y., heard the union's leather division won a round of wage raises ranging from five to 11½ cents an hour and other gains, including the first retirement plan in the industry. . . . The board pledged full support to the walkout of southern menhaden fishermen now entering the second season.

A CHILD'S PLEA

Dear President Eisenhower,
I saw on television on Monday Mr. Oatis is not in prison anymore because the President of the country let him go. I said his will write a letter to the President over there and she told why Mr. Oatis should be let go. I think it is a good thing to let him go home because I think prison is a very bad place for anybody to be.

My mommy and daddy are in prison in New York. My brother is six years old his name is Robbie. He misses them very much and I miss them too. I got the idea to write you from Mr. Oatis on television. Please let my mommy and daddy go and not let anything happen to them. If they come home Robbie and I will be very happy we will thank you very much.
Very truly yours
Michael Rosenberg

Copy of a letter sent to President Eisenhower by Michael Rosenberg, 10, who will be orphaned if Ethel and Julius Rosenberg are put to death. Michael, speaking also for his brother Robbie, 5, wrote the President May 20 asking him to "let my mommy and daddy go" after seeing and hearing Mrs. William Oatis on TV.

POINT of ORDER!

HIS WAY

By Alan Max
Eisenhower's idea of meeting the Soviet Union half-way is to meet the China Lobby nine tenths of the way.

an innocent couple in the death cell write:

The following letters were written recently from the death cell at Sing Sing prison where Ethel and Julius Rosenberg await execution in the electric chair unless President Eisenhower commutes their sentence.

They are letters which breathe the confidence of innocent people.

We believe that no American who reads these tender, human documents written in the shadow of the electric chair will be able to rest without doing everything in his power to get his neighbors, friends, and organizations to urge clemency for the parents whose scheduled death is shocking the civilized world.

From Ethel on Mother's Visit

January 21, 1953

Dear Manny,

This is to let you know that my mother was here on Monday. The following transpired, which will interest you. I am still in a state of stupefaction over its bold-faced immorality.

I pointed out to her that whatever unfounded fear of reprisal Davy might be harboring, it was my life that was in peril, not his—and further, if I, while awaiting electrocution was not afraid to continue to assert my innocence and give the lie to his story, why couldn't he, in a far more advantageous position, be man enough to own up at long last to this lie and help to save my life, instead of letting it be forfeited to save his face!

Our conversation follows, and I quote almost verbatim:

Said she: "So what would have been so terrible if you had backed up his story?" I guess my mouth kind of fell open. "What," I replied, "and take the blame for a crime I never committed, and allow my name, and my husband's, and children's to be slandered to protect him? What, and go along with a story that I knew to be untrue, where it involved my husband and me? Wait a minute, maybe I'm not getting you straight. Just what are you driving at?"

Believe it or not, she answered, "Yes, you get me straight; I mean even if it was a lie, you should have said it was true anyway! You think that way you would have been sent here? No, if you had agreed that what Davey said was so, even if it wasn't, you wouldn't have got this!"

I protested, shocked as I could be, "But, Ma, would you have had me willingly commit perjury?"

She shrugged her shoulders indifferently and maintained

doggedly, "You wouldn't be here!"

Is it possible for you to make arrangements to bring the children up here Saturday morning, the 31st? Julie and I are both agreed we must see them, even if clemency is denied us, so bend every effort you can. Only don't tell them until a day or so in advance—Mike will get all tensed up otherwise. Love,

ETHEL

Wife and Husband Meet

January 30, 1953.

Dear Manny,

This very morning I saw Julie; just as I figured he'd rather you came as soon as possible and make more definite plans for the kids when

you arrive. Tuesday is particularly good, since I see Julie until 10:00 a.m. and am already dressed and ready for another visit (even if I don't know in advance that you're due), but Wednesday or Friday will do as well, if it must.

Your letter came just in time to pick me up out of the dismal dreariness that is an inescapable by-product of solitary confinement. Not that you are mistaken about my good spirits; it so happens that I actually am maintaining a fairly consistent degree of confidence and strength. That, however, presents no serious obstacle to the poor, foolish palpitant heart that will not listen to reason and that hungers and thirsts for the true gratification of creative human exchange; nor does it alter the grim fact of an endless gray monotony of existence.

May I thank you for all the affection and understanding and generosity. It touched me down deep inside and brought the tears in a spontaneous rush of sheer, sweet happiness. After a childhood of warping bitter cold, you see, such warm

praise causes a rather intense emotional reaction and moves me to the most profound feelings of humility and gratitude.

I am the more exercised, therefore, about attacks upon your integrity and good faith—until we see you and can properly discuss this matter, suffice it to say that my husband and I shall die innocent before we lower ourselves to live guilty! And nobody, not even you, whom we continue to love as our own true brother, can dictate terms to the Rosenbergs, who follow only the dictates of heart and soul, truth and conscience, and the God-blessed love we bear our fellows!

Ethel.

The Children's Visit

February 15, 1953

Dearest Ethel,

With the turmoil and excitement of the children's visit and the rushing developments in our case, I didn't have time to tell you that you looked lovely and that I love you very much. Considering the circumstances, we managed beautifully and accomplished a great deal.

It was wonderful, despite the anxious atmosphere, to be together again as one happy family and this is worth any sacrifice. The boys are making progress. Michael is doing much better, but I am convinced our little baby needs a great deal of help. Also they are both physically run-down, and I get the feeling there is too much of a burden on their minds. Can people really understand that our whole hearts go into what we are saying and doing?—To those who see the truth, it is good and right; to those who hate the truth, it is "defiant and arrogant."

It's a very rough fight, but I still feel confident. I'll just never give up to lies and indecency. As long as we do the right thing by our children and the good people of the world, nothing else matters. We will have to call on the great strength of the solid union of our hearts and souls to find the stamina to face what is in store for us. My love for you is undying. The mere thought of you is solace for my aching heart. Your, Julie

Shocked at Press Lies

February 25, 1953

Dear Manny,

A cardinal principle in our philosophy of life is the firm belief in equality and in freedom of religion. That is why we've been so terribly incensed over the monstrous lies that Lyons and Winchell have circulated.

At Sing Sing, Ethel and I have attended all services conducted by the Jewish Chaplain and I've had talks with the Rabbi every time he comes to the condemned cell block. We discussed this matter. He, too, is horrified by the viciousness of such irresponsible newspapermen. In the time I've been here the Rev. Thomas J. Donovan, the Catholic Chaplain, has come to know me well and he has been shocked by these news reports and told me that never was there any indication of such an attitude on my part. Both of these religious leaders and the authorities here will be able to

(Continued on Page 14)



World of Labor

How Harvester Workers Are Fighting Back

By GEORGE MORRIS

CHICAGO.

BY THE RULES in International Harvester's union-busting blueprint, the Farm Equipment division of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers should have by now been replaced by a company-union in Harvester's eight plants. The company, in a pamphlet mailed to all employees, claimed the 87-day strike that ended Nov. 15 was a "total defeat" for the union. The company was even hopeful that its example of strike-breaking, climaxing in the very week that Eisenhower won the Presidency, would stimulate a strike-breaking pattern for an anti-labor offensive generally.

The settlement unquestionably weakened the FE's contract. There were even some in progressive ranks who took a pessimistic view of the FE's future. But today, more than six months since the strike was settled the FE is not only alive and kicking, but is demonstrating anew the tremendous vigor and fighting spirit and Negro-white unity in its membership. This was apparent to me from the results of four NLRB elections at four of the company's plants since the strike ended. In those elections the company was most hopeful of getting rid of the FE because its back-to-work campaign had some success in those plants. But the FE came out the victor in all cases with heavier majorities than even

FE LEADERS and members I talked to here told me why the FE continues to enjoy the confidence of the workers and how the union is rapidly recovering from the setback, and why hundreds of workers who withdrew from the union during an "escape" period, are coming back fast.

John L. McCaffrey, International Harvester president, sought to capitalize on the fact that after 87 days of struggle, the union did not improve on the pre-strike terms of the company. In a pamphlet, apparently designed to be a handbook for latest-style strike-breaking but also to convince employees that the FE was through, he sought to leave the impression that henceforth the company will call the shots. His pamphlet concludes:

"Silently they advanced to the table and sat down. The contract was placed in front of Fields. (Gerald Fields, former head of FE conference board.)

"He signed it. They rose and left."

McCaffrey then proceeded to collect on the "total defeat" he claimed the union suffered, to retine many piecework rates, reclassify some workers to lower ratings and to disregard seniority—just as the union had warned during the strike in face of strong company denials.

But what was the union's course? A statement of the union to its members said:

"The start of our fight must be a determination to write our own ticket in Harvester, the end of the company's efforts to interpret the new contract as Harvester wants to interpret it.

"We must make the new contract what we have made every contract in the past—the minimum not the maximum, the floor not the ceiling, on wages and working conditions."

THAT'S EXACTLY the course the workers took in Harvester plants. It should be pointed out here that the IH contract, as it is now, while weakened in certain respects, is still superior to contracts of most major

industries including the pacts of the United Automobile Workers in IH plants. The FE had built up some reserve to fall back upon. The company's main argument was based on a desire to pull FE plants down to the level in its plants under contract with the UAW or other unions. But even the new pact with FE provides the more preferable plant-wide seniority; a better grievance procedure; means to limit speedup; and other features not enjoyed by other unions. Earnings, too, continue above those of other plants.

But after some weeks of McCaffrey's post-strike operations, even those who returned to work before the strike ended saw where he was leading.

The workers found new militant forms of struggle to combat the company at every attempt to apply the contract to the company's advantage. Stoppages on a plant or department scale were often the answer to rate-cutting and suspensions.

THE COMPANY has not played all its cards. It has counted on the NLRB to delay certification of the plants that had to have elections (as had been done). The company also counts on new anti-labor legislation. But the workers have learned the power of their struggles and the key to successful defense of their union and hard-won conditions. Thereby, they are also giving the labor movement an example of the way to meet the McCaffrey type of offensive.

But the most militant struggle is still limited in effectiveness if the ranks of the workers are divided. More than half of the workers of IH are under contracts with other unions, mainly UAW-CIO; an AFL union in Milwaukee and an independent union in the company's Wisconsin Steel Co. plant in Indiana. The other unions are up against the same McCaffrey campaign. The realization is growing that a coalition of all unions in the field—like the coalition of oil unions—is the real way to bring down McCaffrey to size. But so far the UAW-CIO is thinking more of raising the FE than fighting McCaffrey.

Taft Crowd Pushes for Conquest of All Asia

By BERNARD BURTON

THE ASIA-FIRST crowd is moving fast to take over in Washington. This was signaled by the Cincinnati speech of Sen. Robert A. Taft, the most powerful Republican in Congress. It had already been indicated by such things as the naming of an ardent advocate of a naval blockade of China, Admiral Radford, to be chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

It was further confirmed by President Eisenhower's soft "disavowal" of a minor aspect of Taft's speech and by John Foster Dulles, Secretary of State, on his return from his trip through the Near and Middle East and part of Asia.

TAFT'S SPEECH had been played up in the big papers as merely a "go it alone" proposal. This was misleading. The dominant theme of Mr. Republican's speech was that Washington must not permit anything to stand in its way of penetration and conquest of the Far East. If the major "allies" will go along with this policy, fine. If they won't then Washington must continue on its course anyway.

Why the concentration on the Far East? Taft and his colleagues—the McCarthys, Knowlands and Jenners—have often indicated the reason. It is because, despite \$30 billion of military "aid," the blueprint of conquest in Europe has run into a nearly hopeless snarl from the point of view of those who figure it is time to get a return on their "investment."

Heart of the European plan is a revived German army, without which no "European Defense Community" is possible. So far, none of the governments of Washington's western allies have dared to ratify EDC and its German army. To many of the governments and to virtually all the people, this would be the path to national disaster and new military invasions. Washington's pressure for approval has only served to convince the European lands that the threat to their security does not come from the Soviet Union but from Washington and its scheme for a new Wehrmacht.

AFTER SEVEN years of plotting and tremendous investments, the dominant view now held in Washington is that its only "reliable" allies in Europe boil down to Greece and Turkey and, possibly, Franco Spain which faces its own internal troubles.

Many of the war plotters, however, see more possibilities in the Far East. The way they look at it is something like this: Only \$7 billion of military "aid" has been poured into the Far East up to now compared to the \$30 billion in Europe, and there's more to "show" for it. There are bases from which to operate in Japan, the Philippines and Formosa, where complaint governments seek to carry out orders from U.S. brass. Using Chiang's troops and a remilitarized Japan a large supply of cannon fodder can be employed, especially if this supply is backed up with U.S. air and naval power.

THERE ARE TWO main obstacles to this grand scheme of war, however. One is the tremendous world-wide peace movement, and especially the indomitable struggle of the Asian peoples for true independence. To the Asia Firsters, the independence struggles represent the first target which must be downed in bombs and blood. To them also, China with its epoch-making victory over imperialist exploitation, represents the heart and inspiration of the struggles of the Asian countries for independence. That is why, in their propaganda jargon, every

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SEN. TAFT



EISENHOWER

U.S.-Sponsored European War Plot Hangs in Balance

Italy Vote Worries Dulles

THE GENERAL ELECTION in Italy June 7 and 8, is probably the most important in that country's history. Apart from its profound significance in terms of the national economic, political and social issues to be tested, an even more critical question will be hanging in the balance: the entire structure of the U. S.-sponsored West European program for aggressive war against the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies.

Anxiety, mingled with desperation, was displayed in the final days of the electoral campaign as the State Department, Ambassador Claire Boothe Luce, Cardinal Spellman, Mayor Impellitteri and the Pope-Antonini crowd frantically scrambled to persuade, bribe or intimidate the Italian voters into returning the DeGasperi coalition to power.

But 1953 is not 1948. Five years have passed since those famed "American elections," and the passage of these years has burned bitter lessons into the minds and hearts of Italy's workers and peasants.

TODAY ITALIAN territory has been converted into U.S. war bases at Naples, Livorno and Taranto. Popular Italian sentiment has been flouted by DeGasperi on the delicate question of Trieste as he has surrendered to every Anglo-American maneuver to preserve that strategic area as an advanced out-

post for war against Eastern Europe and the U.S.S.R.

Meanwhile, unemployment has risen from 1,700,000 in 1948 to 2 1/2 million totally unemployed, with an additional 4,000,000 partially unemployed. There is a shortage of 70,000 classrooms and illiteracy among children of school age is near 2,000,000. Heavy industry has suffered from a rash of shutdowns. Only 173,000 of the 900,000 hectares of land promised under the agrarian reform program have been distributed to date among the impoverished Italian peasants.

WHILE BILLIONS of dollars of Marshall Plan "aid," the various projects, the Schuman Plan, the European Defense Community and NATO may have bought off DeGasperi and his puppets, they have on the other hand, sold more and more Italians on the plain sanity of peace.

Twelve million signatures to the Stockholm Peace Appeal in 1948 had risen to over 17 million in 1950 demanding a Big Five Peace Pact. The Korean War—referred to by the average Italian as "the American war"—and the brutal atrocities perpetrated against North Korean and Chinese war prisoners have provoked general revulsion among the people.

The Rosenberg case, too, has been heatedly discussed in every public square in Italy and the thrice-repeated position of Pope

Pius XII is simply the most eloquent expression of the Italian view of this monstrous frame-up. The popular will for peace has been scrawled countless times on streets, walls, signs, letters, posters and petitions—and it has found its most pointed expression in that household slogan: "American, Go Home!"

IT IS THIS POWERFUL peace movement that strikes terror deepest into the heart of DeGasperi. Faced with the fact that he has lost a flat four million votes since 1948, as was revealed in the 1951-52 municipal elections, the Christian Democratic government has conjured up a trick "electoral reform" law which would grant 64 percent of the seats in the Chamber of Deputies to any party or coalition of parties receiving 50 percent of the popular vote. In this way DeGasperi and his satellites (Republicans, Liberals and Social Democrats) hope to retain

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Don't Let Your Paper Be Throttled

LESS THAN a year ago, there were three English-language papers in the east which challenged the obviously imperialist, criminally bloody foreign policy of the ruling circles of our country. These were The Worker and its daily counterpart—the Daily Worker the weekly National Guardian, and the New York Daily Compass which wavered and vacillated at times but generally opposed the war program.

What has happened to each? The Compass has been put out of business by an advertising boycott, in which the Gestapo FBI played its usual silent, conspiratorial part. The editor and former publisher of The Worker John Gates and Ben Davis have been in jail for two years; and now the editor of the Guardian, Cedric Belfrage, is being

held for deportation.

We might add that the editor of the Peoples World in California, Al Richmond, has been both convicted under the Smith Act and held for deportation; that the editor of the Honolulu Record, Koji Ariyoshi, is on trial under the Smith Act; that editors of Finnish, Jewish, Lithuanian, Estonian, Korean, Croatian, Slovenian working-class newspapers challenging the war line are also being held for deportation; while William Allan, editor of our Michigan edition, is being held both for deportation and indictment under the Smith Act; and James Dolsen, one of the editors of our Pennsylvania edition, is on trial under the Smith Act.

ONLY A VICIOUS faker who seeks to cover up his own be-

trayal of the fight for press freedom would dare deny that these facts reveal a studied effort by the Government to crush all newspaper opposition to the war program of big business.

Financial strangulation of opposition papers, as well as terrorization of readers, are ways by which they hope to bring this situation about.

If they have not succeeded with us, it is because we have a devoted body of readers who have come to our assistance time and again, and who now know no such paper as ours can exist without the solid, constant activity of our readers both in spreading circulation and in raising funds.

Right now, we are engaged not only in advancing circulation, but in raising \$100,000 to cover publication costs to take

us through the summer. We need every cent of that \$100,000 if we are to meet our minimum, sharply-reduced budget for the next few months. We have received our usual wonderful response from thousands of readers, who have so far contributed some \$45,000.

But time is growing short; we expect, and need, the money within the next couple of weeks. We especially want to hear from readers in Ohio and Michigan, who have not come through with their usual generous spirit, as have readers in other major cities. And we want to hear from our readers in the smaller cities and rural areas, who likewise have always responded splendidly.

Let's not hold up on our contributions. We know we can depend on you to come through

THE WEEK IN WORLD AFFAIRS

- New Korea Truce in Sight
- Bread and Circuses, UK Style

NEW KOREAN-CHINESE concessions brought an armistice in Korea in sight as the negotiations reopened at Panmunjom on Thursday. Their counter-proposals were said by a U. S. spokesman to have been "extraordinarily close" to the latest Eisenhower Administration proposal. Only the wording was different, and peace hopes brightened over the prospect that minor technical differences could be ironed out soon.

THE CORONATION last week of a 27-year-old mother of two, Mrs. Elizabeth Windsor Mountbatten as Elizabeth II, Queen of England, will no doubt be listed as one of the top news events of the year 1953. And with some justice. For behind the lavishly expensive medieval ceremonies, which drew an estimated two million curious people to stare and gape, was a cold-blooded Tory plan with both a domestic and foreign objective.

At home the Tories hoped the gigantic circus would distract the people from their need

of "bread"—the bread in this case being the trade unions' demand for wage increases, the peace movement's demand for an end to imperialist adventures in Africa and Asia, and the all-class demand of the English majority for a cut in arms spending and an end to dependence on the U. S.

Vis-a-vis other countries of the world, the Tories intended to utilize the coronation as a rallying-point for new efforts to unify and consolidate the disunited and disintegrating Empire, so as to present a common front in the trade war with Germany and Japan, and in the contest for capitalist world hegemony with the U. S.

Morning-after thoughts of many a Briton were anticipated by the London Daily Worker. The coronation, the paper said, "had not added one iota to the real wealth, health and happiness of the working people." It was, indeed, an exorbitantly expensive foray in "mumbo-jumbo, luxury and flunkedom."

SIDELIGHTS on the London extravaganza occurred in Kenya Colony, where the government issued daily reports of Africans killed by the lynch-coalition of British troops, African police and European settlers. As pointed a refutation of Tory claims to Empire "unity" as any was the debacle of the coronation ceremonies in Nairobi, the colonial capital. A monster procession was announced and the streets along the announced route were lined with people. But the Governor felt no assurance that all these spectators had heard the Tories' words about Empire unity. He decided to lead the procession along a less crowded route. So the coronation procession in Nairobi proceeded silently and stealthily along empty streets on the outskirts of town!

ELSEWHERE last week the world was still a-jumping. In West Germany, along with announcement of a sharp rise in German trade with China and Eastern Europe, Social Democratic Party leader Erich Ollenhauer demanded that the three Western High Commissioners meet with Vladimir Semenov, newly appointed Soviet High Commissioner, to discuss the reunification of Germany.

My First Meeting With Ho Chi Minh

The 63-year-old President of Free Viet Nam has spent half a century fighting for his country's freedom

By JOSEPH STAROBIN

(Sixth of a series of articles.) Somewhere in Free Viet Nam.

EARLY ONE SATURDAY evening in March, I was led through the forests on horseback, thinking that I would meet the vice-premier, Pham Van Dong. As I bounded up the high stairway of the hut, the vice-premier was there, but so was another man, sitting on a wooden bench in the lamplight. It was President Ho himself, and he rose with a warm "How do you do?" in English. He is a rather tall man, 63 years of age on May 19. His back is now slightly hunched; greying hair recedes from a broad forehead and piercing eyes look out over high cheekbones. He wears the oriental wisp of a beard and his hearty laughter discloses strong white teeth. He dresses in the simple jacket and slacks of the peasant. Later that evening, when he made his way down the steep stairs, he insisted that he needed no help. He mounted his horse and went off alone in the darkness.

What does this remarkable figure represent in the Vietnamese Revolution?

HO CHI MINH is first of all the courageous patriot, the militant and uncompromising fighter for his peoples' independence. His original name, Nguyen Ai Quoc, is the same as his father's for their home in the province of Nghe-An, in northern Truong Bo, was a center of patriotic activity at the turn of the century. The name might be translated: "John, the Patriot."

Under this name he wrote the famous pamphlet: "Indictment of French Colonial Rule." It was he who appeared in the corridors of Versailles Palace in 1919, the only Vietnamese political leader to demand independence of Georges Clemenceau, Lloyd George and Woodrow Wilson, and of course they would not hear him. It was this same patriot who founded one of the first attempts to unify the anti-imperialist struggle in the colonial world—the Inter Colonial Union of Peoples of Color, an organization which had a short life just after the first World War.

AS THE FOUNDER of the Communist Party of Indo-China in 1930—the same year as the peasant uprisings which establish "Soviets" in his native province, Nghe-An, Nguyen Ai Quoc achieved very great prestige. He was the foremost Communist leader of his country, if not all Southeast Asia. And so he remains today.

In August, 1945 the puppet emperor, Bao Dai, had no alternative because of popular pressure but to abdicate the throne; story is told which reveals the acknowledged leadership of Nguyen Ai Quoc. It seems that the emperor asked his advisers to ascertain whether Ho Chi Minh was in fact the legendary Vietnamese patriot; if so, there was surely no choice but abdication.

And when the time came to take up the Resistance again, in the mountains of the north, Ho Chi Minh did not hesitate. "We will fight five years, and 10 years if necessary, but we will be victorious," he declared. At that time, he was 55 years old. During the first evening of our discussions, I asked him under what conditions he envisaged that the French government might ask for peace. His eyes flashed like lightning as he answered: "When they are beaten." That was Nguyen Ai Quoc, "John the Patriot," speaking.

There are "four virtues" which Ho Chi Minh constantly recommends to his people: "industrious-

First American Newsmen in Free Viet Nam

Joseph Starobin, The Worker correspondent and first American newsmen to visit Free Viet Nam, writes as follows of his exclusive interview with Ho Chi Minh, President of the Viet Nam Republic:

"The story of 'Uncle Ho' as the young people call him, or 'Father Ho' as the peasants say, is one of those stories that can only be told as autobiography. Few men of our century have lived as fabulous a life as Ho Chi Minh. And he is still too busy making history to describe it. The paradox is that when he has won his lifelong struggle, he will probably decide that many of the details may just as well remain undescribed."

ness, frugality, justice and integrity." This is the spirit in which the Vietnamese youth is brought up. His leadership is therefore not only political or military, it is also a moral leadership of very great power. Ho sets the example by his directness of speech, by his simple dress, and by the fact that he works in his own garden and types his own speeches and articles on the old typewriter in his hut. Whenever I wasted a sheet of paper during the trip, someone would reproach me, saying: "President Ho teaches us the utmost economy . . . you should see his messages and letters . . . they are written on every inch of paper."

ONE OF THE MOST striking things in Viet-Nam is the Lao Dong Party's very deep roots in the soil of the country's life. This is not a matter only of formulations in the Party's program, or its leading position in the national front. It is above all due to Ho Chi Minh's leadership, which has the quality of having the most intimate connection with the thoughts and life of his people.

This is reflected in his language which is simple, graphic, moving. Speaking of the need to forgive those Vietnamese who may have made mistakes, and must be won back to the Resistance, Ho speaks in the following way: "Among the 10 fingers of the hand, there are those which are long and others short. Among our countrymen there are those who sometimes wander from the right path, and

become victims of lies and deceit of the enemy and the traitors. It's necessary to help them return to the right path. . ."

In speaking to the patriots of southern Viet-Nam, in 1946, at a moment when the colonialists were trying to split Nam-Bo from the rest of the nation, Ho declared: "The rivers may dry up, the mountains may be worn down, but my heart is always with you."

One day, I saw this capacity to speak in the symbols of the common people, when I picked up a leaflet containing the President's message to his people on the occasion of the lunar New Year. On one leaf, there was Ho's portrait, and the red flag with the yellow star in the corner which is the national banner. On the other leaf, the message began: "My best wishes on the Year Dragon which has just passed and the Year Serpent now arriving. . ."

DURING OUR FIRST meeting, I had the opportunity to watch the President talking as a veteran traveller, as a man with world-wide experience, as the head of State. But there was also in him a touch of anybody's father. "Are you a good horseman," he asked as he was leaving. "Take care of yourself. Sometimes the horses get frisky on these paths,"

And during the ceremony in the forest in honor of Stalin, there were two moments which revealed the character of the man. When he came to the platform to read his brief and simple speech, he took a handkerchief out of his pocket and for a simple second, he dabbed his eyes. Later, he left the bamboo shed before the rest of us. For a brief moment, his tall, lean frame was outlined against the forest darkness. Then he waved to his audience. It was the farewell of "Uncle Ho." I could understand better the remark by one of my companions: "President Ho . . . he is the representative of our national virtue."

Ho Chi Minh wandered and worked almost everywhere in the



HO CHI MINH

President of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam

world during his earlier years. This career of voyages to faraway countries and struggles in strange worlds is also one of the elements which explain Ho's place in the heart of his people. For he recalls to them the illustrious figures of their national and religious traditions. He is the wanderer who went forward in search of the truth; he led the hard, ascetic life and endured persecution for the sake of the peoples cause; he returns to benefit his people.

HE FIRST LEFT home in 1913, shipping out in the French merchant marine as a cabin-boy. He seems to have visited almost every port in the world. He has been hunted and arrested, passing a year in the jails of Hongkong in 1931-32; in that period the French police even announced that Nguyen Ai Quoc was dead and published a dossier on his activities. Yet at every crucial turning point in his people's history, he has been inside or very near his country. Except for the 1946 voyage to France as President of the Democratic Republic, Ho has been in Viet-Nam continuously since 1940-41, when the Resistance began. It was in those years, also, that he took the name Ho Chi Minh, which means "He Who Enlightens."

Ho has added at least one special feature to the intense nationalism which he has done so much to develop: it is internationalism. He has combined the fierce patriotism of Viet-Nam with the experience of other lands and especially a solidarity with the main revolutionary forces of our time. Like all men of culture and learning in Viet-Nam, he has, of course, a deep knowledge of China, both the old and the new China. In the second place, he gives to Viet-Nam a deep understanding of revolutionary France, in whose struggles he himself took part. As the humble inhabitant of the Impasse Compoint in Paris, he wrote for "La Vie Ouvriere," the journal of the General Confederation of Labor, and for L'Humanite. He was a delegate, during his stay in France right after the first World War to the famous Congress of Tours where the majority of the Socialist Party broke away to found the Communist Party of France. He was the sole "Annamite" at that Congress.

Ho Chi Minh also brings to Viet-Nam a deep knowledge of the Soviet Revolution, and of the great epic of Socialist construction in the first workers republic.

SOMEWHERE in his wanderings, Ho Chi Minh seems to have glimpsed the "American-that-used-to-be." English is among the five languages he speaks well. And he has often shown an appreciation of the older American democratic tradition, before it became overlaid with the muck of imperialism. For example, the Viet-Nam Republic's Declaration of Independence in 1946 opened up with the references to the Rights of Man of 1789 and to the American Declaration of Independence of 1776. During our discussion of the aims and practices of American imperialism today, Ho Chi Minh burst out: "If only the ancestors of the American people could see what is being done in their name today . . . what would they think of it?"

A final feature of Ho's leadership is its combination of absolute fidelity to the basic principles of his Marxist convictions with an unusual sense of tactics and a capacity for taking bold initiatives. He has also striven to broaden the Liberation movement, for the Communist workingclass vanguard cannot achieve its tasks without a very broad national base of all patriotic forces. These qualities have been applied in very complicated circumstances. Viet-Nam is a small corner of the world and its revolutionary movement has faced a formidable combination of enemies; and it has often been isolated from its friends at crucial moments of its development.

WHEN THE VIET MINH League was founded in 1941, it had to fight the French colonialists and their Japanese overlords at the same time. But it also had the Kuomintang warlords of Kwangsi and Yunnan province to deal with. At one point, warlord Chang Fakwei even arrested Ho for several months trying to use the Viet Minh for the Kuomintang's own purposes. The first key period came between March 1945, when Japan turned against the French, and August, 1945, when Japan itself collapsed.

Ho Chi Minh predicted that the

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They Could Have Been Saved, Facts Reveal

By ABNER BERRY

They could have been saved. The gas chamber in the Raleigh, North Carolina, Central Prison need not have claimed the lives of Raleigh Speller and Clyde Brown last May 29. The two men—Speller, 51, and Brown, 22—were victims sacrificed to the god of white supremacy. They were accused by white officials, now embattled against a tide of Negro voters demanding political representation. Their trials were only for the purpose of obtaining "legal" sanction for murder.

They could have been saved.

BUT SPELLER RESTS—now, lifeless, in a little Negro cemetery outside Windsor, North Carolina, in the Tidewater tobacco growing country; while Brown sleeps in a grave in Winston-Salem's Evergreen Cemetery hard by the R. J. Reynolds' giant tobacco plant which had dominated the lives of himself and his family.

Through three "trials" and for nearly six years, Speller waited for justice in the Central Prison death house. "I'm not the man," he repeated too many times to remember, to all who would listen. But Windsor's Chief of Police H. J. Lupton and state Patrolman C. E. Whitfield had arrested him on July 18, 1947, after a white woman had reported being attacked. The two cops "suspicioned" Speller, the first Negro they met, and three all-white juries backed their suspicions with convictions.

Brown was convicted of "rape" in a Winston-Salem court without the prosecuting witness taking the stand, without any evidence of actual rape being presented, and in an atmosphere dominated by lynch hysteria. Two doctors examined the complaining witness; one report was suppressed, and another report which claimed that rape was "possible" furnished the basis for the state's murder of Brown last May 29. Brown waited three years, since 1950, for justice to affirm his right to live.

They could have been saved.

NO OTHER CASE has aroused such uneasiness and action among North Carolinians, Negro and white, as did the Speller and Brown cases. Church leaders and individuals visited Governor William B. Umstead, asking clemency. A young white minister, Rev. David Andrews, of Greensboro, was especially active in prodding the consciences of his fellow-citizens. Still others took stands on the basis of religion and opposition to capital punishment.

Even some of the state's witnesses, some who had played a part in dooming the two men, evidenced uneasy consciences at having the blood of their brothers on their hands. But the pressure for justice was not strong enough to tip the scales in favor of the two victims.

Where were the organized civil rights groups?

Where was the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People? Only one NAACP branch (Durham) took action against an outrage which should have moved the national leadership to call on its entire resources.

Where was the organized labor movement? A lone Negro local of AFL building trades workers officially entered the fight.

THE PEOPLE were concerned. They were bitter. They reacted as well as they could without the participation of mass leaders. But the People's Defense Committee, which defended Brown, and the Daniels Defense Committee, which sought to support the four cases linked to that of Bennie and Lloyd

Daniels, could not muster the necessary pressure.

Governor Umstead stuck with the white supremacy system against the pleas for clemency. The State Supreme Court and the United States Supreme Court hide behind the bare bones of legality and allowed "justice" to be spelled, the white supremacy way for two Negroes—murder.

To paraphrase an old saying about soldiers and peace: Law and justice are too important to leave to lawyers and to courts. This is even imperative when the seeker after law and justice is a Negro. Speller and Brown could have been saved.

The Daniels cousins must be saved. The white supremacy slaughters must cease.

THE STEVE NELSON CASE

Ralph Waldo Emerson, Witness for Defense

By ART SHIELDS

HARRISBURG, Pa.

THE FIVE JUDGES of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court, who are considering the life or death of Steve Nelson, are well along in years. And one of them seemed very old, both inside and out, at the hearings on Nelson's appeal last week as he interrupted the defense attorney from time to time.

In fact he seemed almost a century and a half old as he defended the "hatred and contempt" section of the State "sedition" law under which Nelson was sentenced to 20 years in prison.

For that "hatred and contempt" section of the sedition law had been lifted almost bodily out of the Alien and Sedition laws of 1798.

BUT AGE can bring tolerance as well as hate. And another elderly judge reminded his fellows that one of the great minds in American history might have been sent to jail under the Pennsylvania "hatred and contempt" section. Yes, he said, Ralph Waldo Emerson, the great poet and philosopher, might be a victim of the Pennsylvania sedition law if he were living today.

The other judge, however, represented very different American traditions. This judge, who indicated his opposition to Nelson several times, has a marked anti-labor record. He was one of the two dissenting judges who voted against reversal of the four-year sentences given four men in the New Kensington picketing case three years ago. And in that dissenting opinion he quoted the infamous decision of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court that doomed a group of anthracite miners to death in the "Molly Maguire" case of 1877.

STEVE NELSON'S fate—as far as the courts are concerned—has been in the hands of the five old men since they stepped off their high bench last week.

The bench is dark wooden crescent that stands on a dais before the floor of the big courtroom. The high elevation separates the elderly judges from the people in the courtroom, as it is intended to. But at the same time it gives the judges an excellent view of the crowd sitting below.

And the people who heard the Nelson arguments last week included Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, who had fought against fascism with Steve Nelson. Present also were fearless fighters for justice from the Civil Rights Congress chapters in several cities.

That delegation of 50 was the vanguard of the thousands who



STEVE NELSON

helped to win freedom on bail for Nelson.

They must be multiplied to save Steve Nelson's life—for 20 years in Blawnox prison means death. It would mean death to a young man, and Nelson is 50.

IF THE FIVE JUDGES upset the 20-year sentence they can do it on any one of many grounds.

They can reverse the frameup, for instance, because Nelson was rushed to trial by Judge Montgomery without counsel.

They can reverse it because Judge Montgomery was a vice president and incorporator of the Americans Battling Communism society that procured the indictment.

They can reverse it because Nelson was convicted on a charge of bringing the Government into "hatred and contempt," by his possession of Marxist literature. That's the most fantastic thought-control charge levied against any spokesmen of progress in modern America.

And they can reverse it on the grounds that the Federal Smith Act supersedes the State "sedition" Act. Some judges indicated they are interested in that issue, which would not bring them into such conflict with the Americans Battling Communism clique.

There are a half dozen other grounds for reversal of this medieval sentence. One cannot be defeatist as to what this court may do. It released Nelson on bail last winter after 11 lower courts had spurned his just demands for freedom on bonds. It quashed the order of the Pittsburgh court, padding the Communist Party headquarters three years ago.

THE WEEK IN CIVIL LIBERTIES

Churchmen Warned . . . Salem witches and Sir Walter Raleigh . . .

THE "CULT" of anti-Communism is becoming a "new form of idolatry" in America, the Rev. Dr. John Alexander Mackay, moderator of the Presbyterian Church of the U.S.A., warned in an address to the 165th General Assembly of the church in Minneapolis.

Dr. Mackay, president of Princeton Theological Seminary, asserted that this "new cult of negation" teaches its followers that "the one absolute for which they should live at the present time is to fight Communism, to discover and indict Communists and to label as suspects all who do not follow the cultist party line."

He said every American and every Christian should view this development with "concern" and added:

"There is emerging a pattern of inquiry which is new to our American heritage. Investigation is becoming inquisition."

DISTRICT JUDGE Edward Weinfeld had under consideration last week the plea of National Guardian editor Cedric Belfrage for freedom on bail while he challenges deportation proceedings launched against him by the Immigration and Naturalization Service. Belfrage, a British citizen, was arrested and taken to Ellis Island and denied the right of bail after he was attacked by the House Un-American Activities Committee and Sen. Joe McCarthy.

Belfrage was the most recent foreign-born editor to be victimized by the McCarran-Walter Law in the McCarthyite attack on freedom of the press.

Other journalists and editors facing deportation under the unpopular new immigration law are Paul Judith and Moses Resnikoff, Morning Freiheit; Vincent Andrusis and Leon Prusekis, Lithuanian Daily Vilnis; Michael Nukk, Estonian Vus Ulm; Knut Heikkinen, Finnish Daily Tyomies Etecpain; Diamond Kimm, Korean Independence; George Witkovich, of a Slovene daily paper; Al Richmond, Daily People's World; Tony Minerich, Narodni Glasnik, and John Steuben,

To Present Decade of U.S.-Soviet Relations

SINCE its founding in 1943, the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, in war and in peace, advocated and worked for friendship between the American and the Soviet peoples; it has worked for world peace and security through American-Soviet friendship.

On its tenth anniversary the National Council has arranged for a public review of its work on Tuesday and Wednesday, June 16 and 17, afternoons and evenings, at the Club Cinema, 430 Sixth Ave. (between Ninth and 10th Sts.)

There will be a special dramatic presentation, a concert, films and exhibits. Prominent speakers will participate.

Tickets, priced at 50 cents (tax included) for afternoons, and \$1 (tax included) for evenings—with a special price of 25 cents for children for the afternoon performances—are obtainable at the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, 114 E. 32 St.

Rally Sunday To Defend IWO

Thousands of policyholders and friends of the International Workers Order will meet at St. Nicholas Arena this Sunday night to protest liquidation of the IWO.

The case is being appealed to the U. S. Supreme Court.

The meeting will also hear an ensemble of the Jewish Young Folk singers and the Puerto Rican Dance Caravan.



WM. O. DOUGLAS

March of Labor.

THE HUNT FOR POLITICAL victims in the current hysteria is badly weakening the laws of evidence which protect the innocent, Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas warned the American Law Institute recently in Washington, D. C.

Douglas emphasized the lessons that our founding fathers learned, and that we today are rapidly forgetting, from such historical trials as the treason trial of Sir Walter Raleigh and the trials of "witches" in Salem, Mass. According to Douglas, "history shows that governments bent on a crusade or officials filled with ambitions have usually been inclined to take shortcuts."

He noted that Sir Walter Raleigh was convicted on the confession of an alleged co-conspirator. Raleigh asked that this co-conspirator be produced in open court. His request was denied, the judges stating quite frankly that the alleged co-conspirator might retract his confession and thus Raleigh would go unpunished.

Douglas noted that the short cuts used to get around the lack of evidence are always used not to apprehend spies or saboteurs but rather to punish those who cannot be convicted under any rational system of law.

BRITISH PACIFIST leader Stuart Denton Morris, imprisoned on Ellis Island since May 15 under the McCarran-Walter Act, was allowed to enter the U. S. May 28.

An immigration official had ruled previously that Morris was ineligible to enter the U. S. under a section of the McCarran-Walter Act.

Joseph Clark Back From Soviet Union

JOSEPH CLARK, The Worker correspondent in Moscow since 1950, returned home this week on the French liner Liberte.

Clark returned for other duties on the paper. He was accompanied by his wife, Ruth, and their two young children. They were greeted at the dock by editors and staff members of the paper.

A speaking tour for Clark throughout the country is now being planned. Details will be announced later.

Prof. Hook's Trap for Liberals

By MILTON HOWARD

JUST about 10 years ago, an indignant German was complaining bitterly to Goebbels, Hitler's propaganda chief. He complained that some of his friends—certainly non-Jews and anti-Communists—were being arrested by the Gestapo. The charge against them was they had "Jewish-style thoughts."

"They are Aryans and Communist-haters, good businessmen, I assure you, Herr Goebbels," said the loyal pro-Nazi.

To which history records, Goebbels' now famous reply:

"A Jew is anyone I say is a Jew. A Communist is anyone I say is a Communist."

THE COMPLAINING German was astounded. He had so enthusiastically supported the Nazi doctrine that "Jews and Communists" were a "menace to the German state," and therefore beyond the law, fit only for gas chambers and extermination.

Now, this supporter of the "war against communism" found himself in distinct personal danger from this very same "war." At any moment, he could be defined as a "Jewish type thinker" or as a "Communist-influenced" citizen, to be seized and arrested.

Thus, did history prove in Nazi Germany that a people which falls for the Big Lie of fascism about the mythical "communist conspiracy" commits suicide insofar as peace and democracy are concerned.

I THOUGHT OF THIS as I read the latest book of NYU professor, Sidney Hook, called "Heresy, Yes—Conspiracy, No."

This book is being widely hailed as the answer to the anxieties of liberals in the universities and schools who fear that behind

the loyalty probes, the oaths, and firing of those whom Senator Mundt sneeringly called "Fifth Amendment Americans," there marches a form of McCarthyite fascism. For if it is a crime to use the Fifth Amendment to protect one's political views from punishing probes, then what is left of any of the other amendments?

SIDNEY HOOK WROTE his book in order to weaken and confuse the liberal resistance to McCarthyism. Naturally, he finds a slick formula for this operation. He claims that he is attacking as equal evils "cultural vigilantism" and "ritualistic liberals." The former are the reactionaries who "go too far" in their violations of democracy. But it is the latter who are mainly responsible even for these "excesses" of the "cultural vigilantes," according to Hook.

For according to him—and this is his main theme-song—the rise of democracy-smashing reaction is a "movement of defense" against "Soviet spies." According to him, Senator McCarthy is "sincere and patriotic" (p. 81), and when the teachers demand freedom from thought-control probes "nothing is better calculated to produce a dozen Senator McCarthys." (p. 81). He sees McCarthyism justified by sins of the New Deal and even its pale verbal remains in the dying days of the Truman administration: "Trumanism may explain McCarthyism," he says, hastily trying to disassociate himself from out-and-out McCarthyism by adding "but it does not justify it." (p. 56).

SLUGGING the anti-McCarthyite liberals, he goes on with his supreme sneer against them: "They are convinced that our liberties are in greater danger from American fascism than from any other source." (p. 83).

He berates the anti-McCarthyite liberals for "exaggerating" the

dangers of McCarthyism and what even President Truman, having himself opened the door to the pro-fascists with his Smith Act raids and loyalty oaths, was moved to brand as "the reign of fear."

His major thesis for the liberals is that if they are to save America from the McCarthyite raids on democracy—which he thinks the liberals fear too much anyway—then it is the liberals who must do the work which the McCarthyites are doing.

"So long as this remains true (that the liberals believe our liberties are in greater danger from American fascism than from any other source)" he warns, "and American liberals do not take the leadership in the struggle against communism, they create the conditions in which demagogues thrive who oppose liberalism and communism both." (p. 83).

That is to say, if America goes fascist to the McCarthyites, it will be the fault of the liberals and progressives who made this fascism "necessary" by failing to join the new doctrine that democracy does not apply to Communists.

HOOKE WANTS the liberals to take the witchhunts away from the McCarthyites. To dull them to this process of nazification, he echoes and reechoes the Big Lie of all fascisms everywhere that the Communist parties are "conspiracies." In order to numb American liberals and intellectuals to the nazification of the schools and the nation's intellectual life, he offers them the tricky and sneaky formula of "heresy, yes—conspiracy, no."

That is to say, he is revising—the American Bill of Rights but pretends to do it in such a way as to still take his stand for the right to "state unpopular views." But he is against "the conspiracy" of the Communists. He is thus telling the American liberals and the labor movement that they can be with-

out any harm—a little bit fascist; that they can be McCarthyite with reference to the "communist conspirators," but democratic with reference to the "unpopular views" of heretics. A heresy, he says, is an "unpopular" opinion—but a "conspiracy," he says is "a movement." (p. 22).

"Communist ideas," he assures the liberals, "are heresies, and liberals need have no fear of them where they are freely and openly expressed. . . . No one should be punished because he holds them. The Communist movement, however, is something quite different from a mere heresy. . . ." (p. 22). Why? "Because wherever it exists, it operates along the lines laid down by Lenin as guides to Communists in all countries." (p. 22).

WHAT A CARICATURE of truth and decency there is in these counsels to the liberals to out-McCarthy McCarthy in order to "defeat" the Wisconsin pro-fascist! For in his formula of "heresy, yes, conspiracy, no," Hook is merely going back to the formula of all tyrants and democracy-haters.

Did not the early union-smashers tell Labor that they had full "freedom" to believe in the heresy of higher wages as individuals, but would go to jail as conspirators if they dared to form a movement combining the individual heretics into a trade union movement?

Hook wants us to overlook the realities of the "reign of fear." What are these realities? They are embodied in the Vinson Doctrine (against the Communists in the Smith Act) that the advocacy of ideas is now an overt act of "conspiracy," regardless of how many are involved or where the advocacy took place (even in a home). Further, the "reign of fear" is embodied in the fact that the government (through the McCarran Board) has ruled that not only



SEN. MCCARTHY

is membership or association evidence of guilt," but also "parallelism of ideas." In fact, the whole blackmail of McCarthyism in the USA operates with the deadly weapon that McCarthy's opponents have ideas "like that of the Daily Worker."

When Hook tells America that it can retain the right of the individual to advocate the unpopular heresy while jailing the "conspirator" who advocates "conspiratorial ideas" he is practicing a tragic joke on his public. How long would the "heretic" last in any university or public school today who decided to oppose the Hook-McCarthy thesis that war between America and the Soviet Union is inevitable? In Los Angeles, teachers are fired for believing in the United Nations!

What are the ideas of the Communists which constitute a "conspiracy"? That an American-Soviet peace is necessary and possible? That a Korean truce is needed now? That East-West trade could do much to help avert an economic crisis in the capitalist countries, or at least cushion its socially harmful results? That by their own experiences, based on the laws of social development, the people will arrive at the need for replacing the obsolete system of private ownership with Socialist ownership of the industries?

If these Communist ideas were a "conspiracy" which have to be "infiltrated" by "deceit and treachery" into the people's organizations and schools, then why is it that ideas very similar to these are held by millions of non-Communist and even anti-Communist Americans?

THE ANSWER is that the ideas of the Communists are not a "conspiracy," but arise out of the objective social conditions in any country at a given stage of its development.

If this weren't so, these ideas could not be so widespread.

They would not terrify the McCarthyites who see "conspiracy" in the whole New Deal, in the rise of the trade union movement, in the political action of Labor, and in the growing feeling by the American people that they must and can live in peace with the Socialist USSR, Peoples' China, the peoples democracy and the freedom-seeking nations of Asia.

In the formula "heresy, yes—conspiracy, no," Hook is trying to justify the raids which reaction has made on the entire structure of Constitutional and democratic government in the USA for the past few years. These raids were made by men whose outlook is for inevitable war with the Socialist states. For them the big "heresy" and the big "conspiracy" is resistance to this pro-war outlook and pro-war practice. But for these enemies of the American democratic heritage, the basic "conspiracy" is to advocate "the heresy" of peaceful co-existence with the Socialist countries. Once this "conspiracy" is viewed as a criminal one, then McCarthyism smashes ahead without any effective challenge, and no idea is safe from the charge of conspiracy. Every American's answer to "his Hook formula must be "The Bill of Rights, yes—Sidney Hook, no."

13-Year-Old Oil Worker's Son Writes:

'Why My Dad Joined the Union'

(By Federated Press)

DENVER.

A 13-YEAR-OLD son of a Uler, W. Va., oil worker won the \$100 first prize in an essay contest sponsored by the Oil Workers International Union (CIO) for children of its members.

Prize - winner Homer Lee Conley's father is a member of Clendenin, W. Va., Local 628 and is employed by United Fuel Gas Co.

"Let me tell you what the union has done for my daddy," Homer wrote. "In 1940, the year I was born, dad worked on WPA. He got only three days work a week, \$2.50 a day, \$7.50 a week. He had to walk better than six miles to his work and back home, which made better than 12 miles walking a day. He lived on rented ground. He couldn't even afford a milk cow or a hog."

"In 1941 dad joined the AFL union and he went to work on a job at \$60 a week. While working, dad was able to buy a farm and four milk cows. When the job was finished, dad was out of work. His debts began to go up; he lost some of his cows. Because dad wasn't a union man he was unable to stay on any job very long at a time."

"IN 1947, dad went to work for the United Fuel Gas Co."

He didn't join the union. He only got around \$60 every two weeks because he wasn't a union man.

"He was called a pickup man and only got to work about nine months out of a year."

"On Nov. 15, 1949, dad joined the CIO Union Local 628 at Clendenin and he went to work as a steady man for the United Fuel Gas Co. and since dad has joined, the union is heaven sent. His pay check is over \$160 for two weeks work and since he has joined the union he has gained around 35 head of livestock and has bought three trucks and one car and mother a new washing machine and a new stove, and me a bike."

"I only have 18 uncles and a dear old grand-dad who will soon be 65 years old, and they all are union men, and you see what the union has done for my daddy, and I know it will do that for me and you so when I get old enough, you can bet I'll be a union man. I am only a 13-year-old boy and my letter is true from the start to the finish and if it had not been for the union, dad would still have been a slave."

"No man wants to slave all his life away. We don't mind the work but we do want decent pay and a decent job for our labor. Why, join the union, get bigger pay checks, easier work, a better job but of it."



19th Century America As Seen from Abroad

A Review of Marx and Engels 'Letters to Americans'

By JOSEPH NORTH

Letters to Americans: 1848-1895. By Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels; International Publishers, 312 pp. \$3.50.

LETTERS are often a glimpse into the minds and souls of men. These letters of genius that crossed the Atlantic to prominent Americans for almost half a century build into a picture of the men, Marx and Engels, the movement their system of ideas created, their labors in leading that movement, and their impact upon 19th century America.

These letters, many appearing for the first time, are the insights one would get if Marx and Engels had talked to you man-to-man. We feel their qualities as thinkers of the highest order mankind ever developed and we see them in their qualities as plain human beings.

An American who doesn't know would learn from their personal correspondence the sources of Marxism, its purposes, its influence. He would acquire a great deal about the kind of men who founded the Marxist movement, how they worked, what they thought, and how they lived. The book will give those who do not know a vivid insight into the nature of men and women who espouse Marxism, who are Communists.

WHAT CAN BRING a man alive more than his own letters? You see Marx and Engels in the full richness of their lives: their hardships, their struggles, their triumphs. Nobody reading this book intelligently can come away seeing them as shadowy abstractions. You find them as they were: virile, thoughtful, confident, exuberant with the juice of life, truly happy warriors on behalf of mankind.

The letters reveal that they would certainly make poor conspirators: Marx, as secretary of the First International, corresponded with Presidents, like Lincoln, and with Andrew Johnson who succeeded Lincoln. They wrote thousands of pages to leading figures in this country, men and women in the thick of political and trade-union life. They understood America, the limitations of its time and they exulted in the boundless promise of its workingclass. They were on cordial terms with men like Charles Anderson Dana, managing editor of Horace Greeley's New York Tribune, the foremost newspaper of the time. Dana admired them even as he differed with their views. Marx of course, was the Tribune's European correspondent for a dozen years and Engels collaborated in his historic dispatches.

THESE LETTERS prove that Marxists were certainly not beyond the pale: in their lifetime Marx and Engels were honored and respected by their opponents as savants and political leaders. And before they died they were universally recognized as the giants of the world working-class.

Conspirators! Why these men undertook Herculean labors to spread their ideas into every public forum, on both sides of the Atlantic, disdaining, as they wrote in the Manifesto, to conceal their views. We see in this correspondence how bitterly they fought those who believe in conspiracies (not only the capitalists who are the arch-conspirators) but anarchists like

Mikhail Bakunin who would wreck the organizations of the working-class by their unscientific theories and their scheming cabals. All this is here.

Conspirators! We read their correspondence with labor leaders, such figures as Samuel Compers, that founder of the American Federation of Labor, who earnestly sought Engels' intervention in a vexing trade-union problem and who was willing to go to England to consult with this founder of Marxism.

The American who does not know would learn how the friends of Marx and Engels, socialists like Joseph Weydemeyer, who became a general in the Northern army during the Civil War, like Friedrich Sorge, the leader of the First International in this country, were advised and exhorted through the decades, to persuade the socialist movement to move into the mainstream of American Labor. Sectarianism was anathema to them: they fought it with every ounce of energy and they were Prometheans of energy. Their letters show they had enough of it to do a hundred men.

TIME AND AGAIN, dozens of times in these letters they return to this question excoriating those within the socialist movement who sought "to transform our theory into the rigid dogma of an orthodox sect." (Engels to Sorge, Nov. 10, 1894). That angry note is in their letters from the outset. It continues constantly, insistently, as in the letter to Sorge where Engels hails the Knights of Labor despite its "confused principles." There was ample historical reason for the American labor movement then to be "worlds behind in all theoretical questions" and Engels delineates those reasons.

We remember the Communist leaders at Foley Square when he writes: "Our theory is not a dogma but the exposition of a process of evolution. . . ." To expect the Americans of that time to start with the full consciousness of the theory "worked out in older industrial countries" is to expect "the impossible."

The main thing, Engels tells Sorge, "is to get the working class to move as a class: that once obtained, they will soon find the right direction, and all who resist, H.G. (Henry George) or Powderly (head of the Knights of Labor) will be left out in the cold with small sects of their own."

THE LETTERS are virtually a textbook of world politics in Marx and Engels time. We see the workings of the European chancelleries and we can trace the rise of the European labor movement. The readers' excitement grows as he realizes how the European labor movement developed, from its beginnings in the first half of the century, spurred by Marx's ideas in the last half, and at the book's close the letters discuss labor's advocates who are members of parliaments and reichstags. Precisely as Marx and Engels assailed sectarianism here, they excoriated opportunism in the more developed European labor movements of the time, like the German.

Nothing in life was alien to them: their genius saw through the surface manifestations of every political and economic phenomenon. Their letters during the Civil War are fascinat-

ing. They reveal their passionate interest in every turn of the war. You virtually see Engels under the lamplight tracing the lines of battle on his maps, analyzing every tactic and strategy of the opposing generals, and taking up his quill to write his brilliant estimates which history has vindicated. But they were not observers. They participated.

YOU LEARN HOW they fought successfully to win the support of European labor for the North and how their intervention prevented the Tories from throwing their full power behind the Confederacy. And after victory was won on the battlefield they foresaw that it could be lost in the political arena. Consider their letter to President Johnson. Marx, in the name of the First Workingmen's International, suggests that the new President's responsibility is "to uproot by the law what has been felled by the sword." He urged Johnson to realize his responsibilities to "preside over the arduous work of political reconstruction and social regeneration."

THE LETTERS afford an intimate picture of their way of work. "Self instruction," Engels writes Weydemeyer, is not enough: "unless one follows up a thing systematically, one won't achieve anything worth while." The libraries these men turned over to get at the core of a matter!

Engels recommends many books to Weydemeyer, a former officer in the Prussian army who became a respected general in Lincoln's army, and, discussing military theory, he characteristically suggests as "worth reading The History of the War in the Peninsula and the South of France, six volumes." And Marx, to Weydemeyer, in June 1851, tells his friend in America how he is at the British museum, then the foremost library in the world "from 9 o'clock in the morning to 7 o'clock at night."

He excoriates those slandering his views as "simpletons who naturally don't require such exertions," or who don't "trouble themselves with economic and historical material."

They were no secluded scholars amid shelves of books: the mastery of theory was primarily to serve them in practice, in the fight. And how they fought! You see them involved in a thousand organizational questions large and small, in the routine work of the First International.

THESE LETTERS not only reveal their role as gladiators in the political, economic and philosophic arena of their day, but also as aggressive defenders of civil rights. Marx's exertions on behalf of the working-class prisoners in the famous Cologne trial was enormous.

He and Engels took the case to the people every way they knew. They were indefatigable. They wrote letters to the newspapers, made speeches in halls, great and small, buttonholed dignitaries and labor leaders, appealed for money to go to the prisoners and their needy families.

How timely the reader will find their round-robin to the newspapers to warn the public against the reports on the trial, exhorting every man to beware of the Prussian government's use of "police-tricks, perjury, forgery of documents, falsification of

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FREDERICK ENGELS

KARL MARX



GENEVIEVE TAGGARD
(American Poet 1894-1948)

Long View

by
Genevieve
Taggard

Never heard happier laughter.

Where did you hear it?

Somewhere in the future.

Very far in the future?

Oh no. It was natural. It sounded

Just like our own, American, sweet and easy.

People were talking together. They sat on the ground.

It was summer.

And the old told stories of struggle.

The young listened. I overheard

Our own story, retold. They looked up at the stars

Hearing the serious words. Someone sang.

They loved us who had passed away.

They forgot all our errors. Our names were mixed. The story

was long.

The young people danced. They brought down

New boughs for the flame. They said, Go on with the story now.

What happened next?

For us there was silence

Something like pain or tears. But they took us with them.

Their laughter was peace. I never heard happier.

Their children large and beautiful. Like us, but new-born.

This was in the mountains of the west.

They were resting. They knew each other well.

The trees and rivers are on the map, but the time

Is not yet. I listened again. Their talk was ours

With many favorite words. I heard us all speaking.

But they spoke of better things, soberly. They were wise

And learned. They sang not only of us.

They remembered thousands, and many countries, far away.

One poet who sat there with them began to talk of the future.

Then they were silent again. And they looked at the sky.

And then in the light of the stars they banked their fire as we do,

Scuffing the ground, and said goodnight.

This poem I bring back to you

Knowing that you wonder often, that you want

Word of these people.

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GENEVIEVE TAGGARD was a poet whose works, her entire lifetime, reflected her profound love for our people. Her poetry in the old Masses, the Liberator, the New Masses endeared her to several generations of Americans. Taggard's volume of poetry "May Day" spoke her confidence in a future when there will be no more wars or the inhumanity of man to man. Her poem to the American volunteers who fought in Spain is one of the most powerful in their recent anthology. She was also the author of "The Life and Mind of Emily Dickinson," as well as these volumes of her poetry: "For Eager Lovers," "Not Mine to Finish," "Calling Western Union." At the time of her death in 1948 she was greatly interested in writing for music and collaborated with the modern composers Aaron Copland and Roy Harris. She was on the faculties of Bennington College in Vermont and Sarah Lawrence in New York.

Slave Mutiny, The Revolt on the Schooner Amistad

Cinque's Blow for Freedom

SLAVE MUTINY, The Revolt on the Schooner Amistad by William A. Owens. The John Day Company. \$4.

By PHILLIP BONOSKY
(Author of "Brother Bill McKie")

CINQUE quickly unlocked the manacles of the other captives with the iron nail he had pried loose from a board of the deck of the slave ship Amistad. Quietly, the prisoners broke into the cargo hold and armed themselves with the knives Cinque had located there. Then, on a signal, they crept up on deck, catching the Spanish crew and officers, including the slave-dealer, Senor Ruiz by surprise.

In the brief battle that followed, the prisoners mercifully spared those who did not resist, including the two Spaniards, Ruiz and Montes. Then, with the ship in their possession, Cinque ordered it turned about from Cuba and pointed east-east to the sun, east to Africa, to Mani, to the land of the Mendis, from which only weeks before they had been kidnapped and taken in chains to Havana to be sold as slaves.



CINQUE

The prisoners had achieved the incredible: they had taken the ship from their enslavers. With a rapier pointed at his throat, the Spaniard Montes turned the ship about and aimed it at the sun.

And so dramatically began an epic in the struggle of the Africans against their invaders and oppressors—a story that was to send a thrill of fear through the slavers' world and a thrill of hope among the enslaved.

They set out for Africa, with nothing but the sun and their determination, and the Spanish pilot with a sword at his throat,

to guide them. They ran into storms and high seas, and the Spanish cunningly altered course at night and during the gales, sending the ship not east but north east. They came in sight of ships, and exchanged wild gun-fire, running away. They landed on the coast of Long Island for food and water, getting both from friendly settlers. And then, finally, they were sighted by an American brig, Washington, boarded and after a fierce fight subdued and taken to shore.

BUT ON SHORE they remained rebellious as ever. The Spanish dealer, blessing the American navy, claimed the Africans as property; the American Naval officers wanted salvage; but the Africans demanded to be freed—they were not slaves, not property, but free men.

Their cry was immediately taken up by the Abolitionists, who supplied legal counsel; and so for many weary months, in which they were exhibited like specimens in a side-show, taught English and Christianity, the Africans doggedly fought for their freedom through the American courts.

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Prokofiev's Seventh Symphony

Song of the Creative Genius of His People

By WALTER LOWENFELS

GREAT joy is in store for you when you hear Prokofiev's last Symphony, his Seventh, that he wrote in 1952. I wonder if any generation will ever hear this powerful and beautiful music as our generation will?

All the time the Philadelphia orchestra was playing it for the first time in the U. S. A.

I kept saying to myself:

"So this is what the 'slave labor camps' produce! So these are songs of 'an oppressed people!' So here we have a 'persecuted' composer!"

If, as the Chinese say, a picture is worth a thousand words, this seventh symphony of Prokofiev negates a library-full of the anti-Soviet filth that pours off the presses in the U. S. A.

Prokofiev, who was 61 when he died last month, quite appropriately called this his "Youth Symphony." In it the composer seems to be at the "pipes of Pan" pouring forth the song of the creative genius of his people and of his epoch.

I HAVE referred elsewhere to the "delicious logic" of Prokofiev's music.

I do not know how else to describe that bland warmth for human motion, the confidence in humanity that seems oceans deep, and that peculiar scalpel-sharp personality that distinguishes his work.

And all the time, up to the very last note, he seems to be saying "... there is so much more to say..."

This sense of unlimited reserve power comes out, for me, in the very last notes, on the piano, in the seventh symphony, that made me think of Shakespeare's lines: "There is more in heaven and earth than is dreamt of, Horatio, in your philosophy."

IN HIS MUSIC you will hear in the bass viol, the joy of people at work; in the wind instruments, the warmth and love people have for the landscape of their homeland, you will hear the re-surfing, upward soaring of humanity in its youth.

You will also hear, what I called to myself, the "March of the Lugubrious." A theme that seemed to characterize the long-faced, sour pussies, the "gloomy Guses," who always harp on the seamy side of things.

THE PEOPLE of tomorrow will



SERGEI PROKOFIEV

listen to this music with their ears, but for us, it is our life blood, that is glorified here, and makes all our struggles, all our gains, all our setbacks shine in their proper light, as the prelude of the music of the future which Prokofiev heard, and makes us hear in his youth symphony of today.

So about this symphony, all I can say, over and again is: "Thank you, dear Prokofiev, thank you dear people..."

If you think I am "raving," then listen to the reviewer of the Philadelphia Inquirer, Linton Martin. He wrote:

"The American premiere of an outstanding new contemporary composition made musical history in richly rewarding fashion..."

"Seldom does any serious new musical work these days display the qualities of immediate popular appeal, and genuine enjoyment which can be claimed for this... the work strikes this listener as the greatest new symphony, or any other major musical composition for that matter, that has come along since Shostakovich's Fifth."

Prokofiev's always able craftsmanship, his unfailing mastery of his individual medium of expression in varied musical forms, has never been more triumphantly in evidence..."

The Seventh Symphony was written last year, when Prokofiev was suffering from a prolonged illness. It was first performed Oct. 11, in Moscow. In commenting on it, Pravda wrote, according to the N. Y. Times, Feb. 3, 1953, that Prokofiev "had succeeded in overcoming in his creative work the fatal influence of formalism."

A New Book By Philippine Huk Leader

WITH A PRICE on his head, and writing in bivouac, forest and swamp, Luis Taruc, commander of the heroic Philippine Huk, has completed his autobiography, "Born of the People." The book will be issued June 8, International Publishers announced last week. Paul Robeson, who wrote the introduction, said it was a magnificent and moving document. Howard Fast, who read the advance proofs, called it "the greatest of all things I have read about colonial struggles for liberation." The book (288 pages) will be published in cloth at \$3 and in paper covers at \$1.75.

LUIS TARUC

On the Way

The Cold War Rages In the Black Belt

By ABNER W. BERRY

BACK IN FEBRUARY the Southern Regional Council reported from Chattanooga, Tenn., on what it called "the cold war of the ballot" being waged against Negroes throughout the South. That 'cold war' is still going on, and it has its other phases, too—the use of the courts as instruments of intimidation against southern Negroes who are moving to assert their rights to a democratic existence.

There have been many significant advancements scored by Negroes and democracy during the past decade; but these advances have not yet removed from southern Negroes—especially those living in Black Belt counties—the threat of legal lynching and the frame-up. When the Bertie County, North Carolina, Solicitor, E. R. Tyler, can boast to a Negro defense attorney that the Solicitor has sent 21 defendants to the gas chamber—17 of them Negroes—one gets an idea of the enormity of the "legal" crimes being committed against Negroes. Now North Carolina is the southern state where the Negro voters scored the most significant victories in 1953, electing five councilmen in as many cities. But the die-hard white supremacists are fighting a desperate last-ditch campaign. They are holding firmly to their absolute power in the Black Belt counties, and in other areas where they can use the courts to intimidate the Negro electorate.

TAKE THE CASE of the eight youthful Negroes who were sentenced on May 20 in Carthage, N. C., to sentences of from 15 years to life in the penitentiary. They were charged with killing the town's police chief last March 15. The authorities knew that at most there could have been three defendants, since there was reported to have been three men in the car from which the alleged fatal shots were fired. Leaving aside the provocative manner of the police officials and the possibility that the occupants of the car were acting in self-defense, the police and other authorities moved to "make an example" for the other Negroes in the area. The Negroes had to be shown that white power had to be respected—right or wrong.

Three of the arrested men were worked on to "confess," tailoring the "confessions" to implicate five relatives and friends. The three, promised immunity from the gas chamber for "confessing," implicated others among the five, making sure that, guilt or innocence aside, some Negroes would die in retaliation for the police chief. Caught in this police web, and not wishing to place the lives of either of the men in danger from an intimidated jury's conviction and certain death sentence, the trapped men sought a way out. They pleaded guilty to a lesser offense than murder. So three got life, three got sentences of from 18-to-20 years, and two of them were given 15-18 years.

This was not the application of justice, it was a demonstration of white supremacy vindictiveness applied through the courts. For if the officials had had the evidence with which to make a conviction stick against the possibility of mass defense and expert legal defense, they would have held out for murder charges and convictions. As it was they safeguarded white supremacy and avoided stirring a campaign against this type of lynch law.

THE SAME APPLIES to the four Negroes who, as this column is being written (5/27/53), await the word which means life or death for them on May 29. Not one of them has been tried according to the rights granted them by the United States Constitution. Rigged juries, jaundiced prosecutors, judges who winked at violations of defendants' civil rights, all conspired against the right of Negroes to justice in the courts.

While these frame-ups, with death sentences for innocent men, were being perpetrated the press ran a national campaign about William N. Oatis, who had confessed to being a spy in a Czechoslovak court. For years, during and since the four Negroes were framed on forged "confessions" and convicted by illegally constituted juries, there was a national campaign to free Oatis. The U. S. delegation to the United Nations had raised the issue, and groups of newsmen had formed a committee.

But the black victims of the "cold war" against Negroes that rages throughout the South were left unnoticed. And Attorney General Herbert Brownell went so far as to brand as "subversive" the Daniels Defense Committee, formed to defend the Negro cousins Bennie and Lloyd Daniels, of North Carolina, sentenced to death on a 1949 murder charge frame-up.

THE NEGRO PRESS, which used to give national coverage to acts of injustice against Negroes, has fallen into line with the cold war dailies in keeping significant news improperly "localized." The Norfolk Journal and Guide, one of the most influential Negro weeklies in the Southwest, for example, does not even consider the sentencing of four Negroes to death in North Carolina as news. It carried a story once on the case in which there was an attack on "Communism," but there has not been a word against the white supremacist frame-up system. The Pittsburgh Courier, a widely circulated paper in the Carolinas, publishes news about the frame-ups only in its Carolina edition, so that the rest of the country does not know about it—that is, it did not know until The Worker filled in the gap.

There is a "cold war" going on in the South. It has its casualties. Despite these casualties there are advances being made. But these advances would be greater, and their tempo faster, if every organ of fight against white supremacy was in step. Editors of the big Negro papers owe it to themselves, to the Negro readership throughout the country, and to democracy, itself, to cover this war as a national issue, rallying the entire nation against the stubbornly retreating racist rulers.

LETTERS FROM OUR READERS

Kentucky Jailings a Blow to Labor

LEXINGTON, Ky.

The Justice Department deliberately chose May Day to strike at Kentucky labor — and all labor — by indicting Tom Raney, and 35 other United Mine Workers Union organizers, for the crime of provoking violence against themselves by attempting to organize the workers in the new Clay-Leslie County coal field. And the real crime — the attempted murder of the United Mine Workers Union — was deliberately planned by the Justice Department as early as two years ago, possibly earlier.

For nearly three years there has been a reign of terror, directed against members of the United Mine Workers in Clay and Leslie Counties Kentucky — under the direction of local deputies who were appointed at the instigation of the coal operators and paid by them. Organizers and members of the Union not only suffered harassment and frequent arrest on trumped up charges, but were also shot at on sight and had their autos dynamited. The same thing happened to any citizen suspected of sympathy with the union. These facts are public knowledge well documented. The grand jury sitting in Lexington found them to be so, but nevertheless indicted Tom Raney — the leader of the union, with a price set on his head by the coal barons.

And all this time Clay and Leslie Counties were overrun with Federal Bureau of Investigation Agents — called in these parts the FIB. Were the FIB men investigating the denial of civil rights to the workers by the thugs of the coal industry? No, they were looking for evidence of communism. There were so many — 60 admittedly, at one time — FBI men in Clay and Leslie counties as to put a strain on the limited restaurant and hotel facilities available, and overflowed into London and Pikeville — from whence some of them never stirred, contenting themselves with filing reports and expense accounts from

those places. Apparently they never detected anything beyond the time of day and other FBI agents. It was impossible to move about in that general area without stumbling over fledgling FBI special agents — trying to look like salesmen, or tourists.

That grand jury report, and the indictments, were written in Washington — during the Grand Jury recess — and brought back to Kentucky, for approval by the special Grand Jury of prosperous landowners. Yes there has been a conspiracy, a conspiracy against the workers and the very foundations of legal unionism. The Trial of Tom Raney, and the other UMWA organizers will be of great historic importance — another milestone on the road toward a fascist America, as planned by the plutocrats who won Kentucky's coal and the Justice Department. Yes it is happening in Kentucky — but openly and uncoiled.

C.C.

Reader Says Make It Simple

ANNISTON, Ala.

I have subscribed to The Worker for a long time. I also subscribed to the Appeal to Reason. The reason so many people subscribed to the Appeal to Reason was because it told people what it was trying to do. In other words it told people what socialism was, and how it could work; it also told how economical a government could be and still the masses would have more than they have today. And again it talked to the common people, the working people, and in a language that working people could understand.

It explained a thing in such a way you could understand it and you didn't have to have a college education to understand it, either. But you have such big words, and lots of times the words are small but have such a foreign meaning.

The Appeal used to have a column and two pictures of two working men; one of their

Ford Hiring Policy: 'Whites Only'

Monroe, N.C.

Enclosed is a clipping from the Charlotte News. On the dates mentioned in the ad. (April, 22-23-24, 1953) a representative of the Ford Motor Co. interviewed WHITE applicants to fill production machinist positions at the Ford Rouge plant.

The representative, who gave his name as L. J. Murphy, refused to interview Negroes and stated that "They are turning Negroes away from the Ford gates at Dearborn." Though I, a former employee of the mentioned plant, and was rated as a machinist at the Mare Island Navy Yard and most recently worked as a Sensitive and Radial Drill operator at the Wright Aeronautical Corp. (employment with Wright's terminated April 3, 1953), I was unable as a Negro, to obtain an interview by Mr. Murphy.

I think this matter of Ford policy should be brought to the attention of the union and the people of Detroit, for surely the importation of this sort of Dixie ideology can only bring racial friction and anti-unionism to the people of Detroit. R.F.W.

**FORD MOTOR
COMPANY ROUGE
PLANT
DEARBORN
MICHIGAN
NEEDS MEN**

For
all types of
Production Work
starting rate \$1.45 1/4
per hour
plus
24 cents current cost of
living adjustment.

See the Ford Representative at the
N. C. Employment Service Office,
located 112 W. 1st St., Charlotte,
N. C., on April 22-23-24.

The ad from the Charlotte, N.C. News on April 22 to 25.

names was Henry Dub, and he would ask a lot of questions and the other would answer them. The columnist would explain things so that any dumb fellow could understand. I have asked you folks several times to explain yourselves more plainly. People don't take your paper because they don't understand it. The paper is right but you have condensed everything until you need a special course before you can understand it. You use big words and you seldom explain what they mean.

I wouldn't be without our paper for long at a time, unless I had to be.

I was in jail in Tampa, Fla., in 1931 and 1932 for three months under a \$35,000 dollar bond with 12 others. I couldn't get a paper there except when

it was slipped in to us. That was the time we formed the Tobacco Workers Industrial Union, and they arrested 13 of us. F.C.

The Real and the Phony in Washington

BALTIMORE, Md.

Despite the fact that we have in Washington now the most reactionary government that we have had at any time for the past 20 years, there is still evidence of some progress.

For example, in The Sun newspaper of Baltimore I noticed a news item in which it was pointed out that the Department of Health, Education and Welfare had been created with a Mrs. Hobby at the head of it.

Of course, Mrs. Hobby's department won't mean much

while the country is being run for and by private exploiters. And about the only gain I see here is that such a department is in existence, or rather will be in existence, when the majority of people in our country acquire sense enough to have the U. S. Government run the country instead of a gang of self-seeking private exploiters.

But this straw in the wind certainly does not alter the general picture in Washington. The War Department (called Defense Department to fool the gullible) is still by far the most important department in Washington.

As you will recall, a Social Security building was created in Washington at one time. However, it wasn't long before the War Department had it, and the Social Security Department was moved to a warehouse here in Baltimore. The Social Security Department to fool the gullible) house and factory building in Baltimore. Therefore, although capitalist governments may start off something that looks like human progress with considerable gusto, don't believe a word of it. Another thing, Mrs. Hobby was connected with a war outfit at one time, and I am doubtful of the humanitarian qualities of anybody who has ever at any time been connected with a war outfit.

The evidence to back up my opening paragraph is all over the place. For example, returning anything to state governments is always to weaken it and make it easier for private exploiters to horn in. And do you know one of the best ways to tell a reactionary? A reactionary almost invariably refers to the U. S. Government as the Federal Government. And listen to Ex-President Hoover, one of the very worst reactionaries in the country, spouting off in The Sun today: "Ex-President Hoover proposed three first steps to get the Federal Government out of the business of generating and distributing power as soon as possible." C.C.A.

'QUOTES' FROM THE TRADE UNION NEWSPAPERS

Hail Election of Negroes in Atlanta

(By Federated Press)
They'll Hear From Labor

In a recent election in Atlanta, Ga., a Negro defeated a white incumbent on the school board, and two Negroes were elected to the Democratic Party's county committee. This is the "New South" at work. It is a healthy sign, a good omen that people are discarding the color line as an automatic bar to public office. It is also democracy at work. In these troubled times of smear and hate, whipped up by a few headline grabbing, power seekers in Congress, the Atlanta election was reassuring in that there are still a lot of people with their feet solidly on the ground.

The Advance
(Amalgamated Clothing Workers)

Divide . . . Conquer

Notwithstanding sincere desire on the part of the Eisenhower administration to modify, at least to some extent, the obnoxious Taft-Hartley act, it now appears that any worthwhile changes favored by labor may get nowhere in the present session of Congress. This is a sad state of affairs from a labor standpoint; however, the blame for failure to lighten the burden of Taft-Hartley persecution at

this time, must be laid at the door of organized labor itself. The division within the ranks of labor as to what changes should be made in the act is almost as fatal as the plague we have suffered for many years because of another type of division — jurisdictional disputes.

New Jersey Labor Herald.

Call McKay Inconsistent

Sen Magnuson of Washington is puzzled and indignant. He can't reconcile Interior Secretary McKay's words with his acts. On one hand, Magnuson tells the Senate, McKay says the Eisenhower administration's policy is to turn over electric power resources to "local interests." On the other hand, McKay hands over Hells Canyon, the biggest potential power resource in the northwest, to the Idaho Power Co., "which is not an Idaho company. It is a Maine corporation — about as far from Idaho as is possible without incorporating in the Atlantic Ocean."

Labor.

Compulsory Arbitration Next

Congress is now playing around with the idea of compulsory arbitration of labor-

management disputes. That is, the enemies of unions think they have a scheme worked out that will make the employer all powerful through phony arbitration, which will be backed by government. Compulsion, of course, is not the way of progress. . . . However, it is not surprising that this congress should go all out for big business because big business is running this administration — make no mistake about that.

Summit County Labor News.

Has Postmaster Gen. Arthur Summerfield read the platform adopted last year by the Republican Party? It said, "We pledge a more efficient and frequent mail delivery service."

Detroit Labor News.

From Bad to Worse

It is said that Calvin Coolidge put the government in Wall Street, Herbert Hoover put it in the poor house, Franklin D. Roosevelt brought it back to Washington, and now Dwight Eisenhower has handed it over to Detroit on the premise "that anything that is good for General Motors is good for the U.S."

Free State Placed

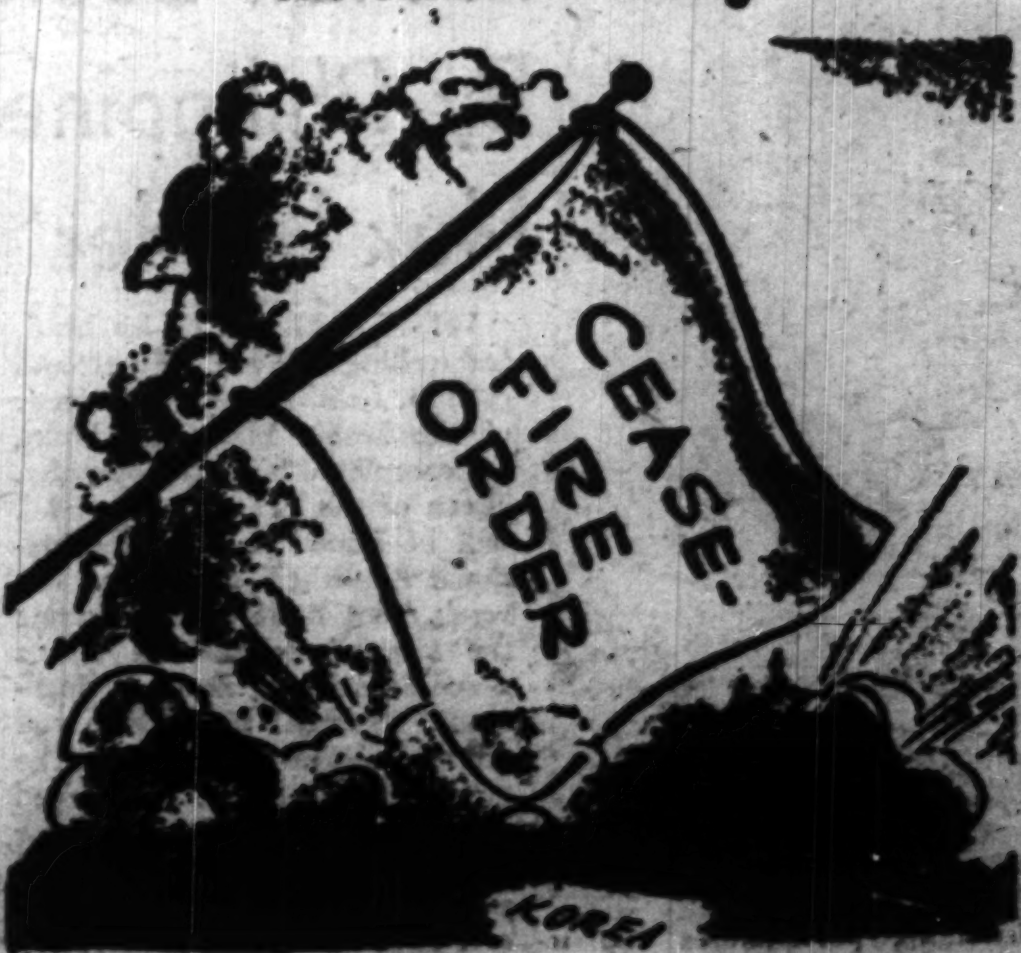
The governor of the free state of Maryland is shocked to learn that state agents took notes at

a meeting of the United World Federalists in Baltimore. The governor, Theodore McKeldin, Republican, says he disapproves of such conduct on the part of state officers. The agents were staff members of the Maryland attorney general's office. The official in charge of them was Marvin H. Smith, special attorney

general charged with enforcing Maryland's new anti-subversives law, a law which drew the approval of Gov. McKeldin. . . . The governor is shocked. But he isn't shocked sufficiently to rectify the fiasco. His shock is limited to striking a pious pose before the public.

Rochester Labor News.

The World Is Waiting



—Particulars in Labor's Daily, newspaper sponsored by the International Typographical Union.

The Worker SPORTS

All Over Eastern Europe They Build for Sports . . . and Peace



BUCHAREST READIES FOR INT'L YOUTH FESTIVAL

By LESTER RODNEY

THE PRETTY NEW stadium above is just one of many going up in what is fast becoming one of the most sports-minded parts of the world, Eastern Europe. This is the Dynamo Stadium in Bucharest, Romania, a city which will be host to the young people of

the world from August 2d through August 16th for the Fourth Annual World Festival of Youth and Students. Part of that big event is a big sports event, which has become the second in scope, importance and performances to the Olympic Games themselves. Many an Olympic champ of 1952 came out of the Third World Youth Festival Games. . .

This stadium, which will seat 40,000, is just one of the facilities which will be available to the competitors in August. A bigger one is now in the process of completion in Bucharest which will seat 80,000 people and have full facilities for all the sports you can think of.

In addition, the Romanians will proudly present as evidences of the life, vitality and direction of a people's democracy (where a near feudal-dictatorship ruled until liberation) big indoor institutes of physical culture where basketball, gymnastics and other indoor sports can be held and a magnificent complex of swimming pools with stands seating thousands. All this plus mushrooming tennis courts, soccer football fields, cycling paths, and other facilities will greet the eye in the city once devastated by World War II.

OTHER SIGNIFICANT sports news from Europe: The boxing championship of Europe, held in Warsaw, Poland under the auspices of the International Amateur Boxing Association, was won by Poland's up and coming athletes in a thrilling upset victory over Europe's best boxers from 19 countries.

The young Polish athletes faced competition from—in alphabetical order—Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, England, Finland, France, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Norway, Rumania, Scotland, Sweden, the USSR, Wales, Western Germany and Yugoslavia. And they won five of the 10 finals and finished runner up in two others! A country that was flattened to ashes and lost over six million in World War II. What a story!

The 119 visitors to gloriously rebuilt Warsaw received a great welcome from the Polish people. Said the president of the International Boxing Association, Emile Cremaux of France:

"I can assure you that all guests have felt the sincerity with which they have been received by the outstanding personalities and inhabitants of Warsaw. . . . The

young sportsmen of countries taking part in the championships will take back with them fine memories of what they saw in Warsaw. . . . I should be happy to see the championships bring closer together . . ."

AND LEST ANYONE think the opening sentence about sports-mindedness was overstating, you should know that People's Hungary, the nation of nine million people which zoomed into third place at the Olympics last year, has just finished the most magnificent football stadium in all Europe, seating 100,000.

And Czechoslovakia, the land of Emil Zatopek, greatest distance runner of all time, resistance hero against the Nazis, deputy to Congress, and Communist, proudly announces that in the year 1952 no less than 400,000 young people between the ages of 15-17 took part in nationwide youth sports

competition, a jump from 50,000, the first total registered four years ago.

Which is something to be proud of, sure enough.

It should go without saying, but the way the big business papers pile on the bull about "the satellites" and the "iron curtain" it has to be said: countries so engrossed in building sports facilities, stadiums, swimming pools, etc., are countries which are enjoying life, which are building for and looking forward to PEACE in the world. This is an important fact for the people of our own country to learn, because goodness knows the people of our country also prefer sports to the nightmare of war.

It's about time we started inviting some of those teams over for friendly competition—starting with the Olympic championship soccer team of Hungary which would fill stadiums from coast to coast.

N. Y. Gives Sub Drive a Spurt

WE REACHED 60 percent of our goal of 19,000 Worker subs as New Yorkers renewed their campaign last week, and are within 400 subs of reaching our Daily Worker sub goal of 3,000.

Gains made in New York are expected to be speeded up this week and next.

Outside of the Empire State, readers in New Jersey, Maryland and New England went over the 80 percent mark and were approaching their goals. Illinois

State	Worker Goal	In So Far	Percent Goal	Daily Goal	In So Far	Percent Goal
Connecticut	325	336	103	100	112	112
Rocky Mt. Area	50	25	50	15	16	107
Illinois	1750	1319	75	250	252	101
Indiana	100	44	44	35	22	63
Iowa	25	18	72	25	13	52
Maryland	150	122	81	100	108	108
Michigan	400	266	66	150	91	60
Minnesota	250	180	72	150	52	34
Mo.-Kansas City	75	71	68	35	31	88
Montana	50	37	74	15	3	20
New England	450	400	89	175	114	65
New Jersey	1000	799	80	200	180	90
New York	1000	799	80	200	180	90
Ohio	400	195	49	100	96	96
East. Pennsylvania	600	384	64	200	140	70
West. Pennsylvania	50	58	116	30	44	146
West Virginia	20	10	50		3	
Wisconsin	150	83	55	75	43	57
Southern States	180	144	80	100	73	73
Miscellaneous		221			197	
Total Outside N. Y.	6000	4291	78	1500	1590	109
New York State	13000	6956	53	1500	1008	67
Total - National	19000	11247	61	2000	2598	86

EYES ON A TICKING CLOCK

(Continued from Page 1)
a picture of the trains on the New York Central tracks below. You can virtually see Michael now his forehead, his eyes shadowed.

"It started with the death sentence which Michael said he had read about. I told him we were not concerned about that; we were innocent, we had many avenues of appeal, and that it was not his job to be concerned about it, but to grow up and be well."

THE FATHER'S quick assurances cannot mollify the child who has grown overnight into a man. "He asked many questions on what he had read about the action of the FBI and the jury. I explained as well as I could, and Manny, (Emanuel Bloch, defense attorney) helped, and told him on the ride back he'd go more into detail. You see the child's mind working desperately, estimating how he can help save his parents. The boy is silent a moment and then tells his father that he wants to study "to be a lawyer and help you." The father replies, "We won't wait that long as we want to be with you while you're growing up."

The child's years lag behind the pace of his perceptivity. "He asked me how you die and I told him. He asked if there is an electric chair here and I said 'Yes.' He kept on asking about the appeals, and what if finally we might lose, and death faced us? I kept on reassuring him but I could see he was terribly upset over it."

Yes, the child grows old fast when his parents live in the death-house at Ossining and grief has made Michael precocious. He has followed the case, every line on the case, and though part of him is still the typical boy who would play baseball with his chums (those who have not been poisoned against him and, as these letters reveal, some have been), his mind is full of the legal terminology. As long ago as 1951 he asked his father in the prison, "Was there an amicus curiae in your trial?" and, as his father described it, Michael continued, "who besides Mr. Block was a witness for you?"

YET HE REMAINS the child, for as Julie wrote his wife, Mike suddenly looked up at him quizzically and asked "a little wistfully, 'Daddy I never saw you and mommy kiss.' The father surmises that the child saw a newspaper picture of the couple embracing in the prison van when they were taken to Ossining, a photo the whole world has seen. The impact of the tragedy has driven the remembrance of the old family days from his mind. "The way he said it," his father writes, "the hunger I saw in his eyes, made him seem to be crying out, 'I need my mother and father!'"

And the father, like the mother, returns to this theme a thousand times: "The great hurt to our children is the thing that plagues me most."

"Oh, darling," the father writes his wife, "he is burdened with all these problems." He asks the youngster how his grandmother is and the child replies "not so good, because I give her trouble."

In a way it is harder with Robby, the younger who sat on his father's lap, on another visit, "after a round of kissing and hugging." He seemed "small and far away."

"I was a bit crazed. I choked up and my eyes teared and Michael kept repeating, 'Daddy, your voice has changed.' The father is back on "even keel" a moment later and Robby with "peaked face and big eyes" asks Daddy, why you no come home? He cannot understand the tortured explanation and finally, childishly, he dashed

around the room and played with the chair."

IT IS A TRAGIC PICTURE of America when you learn that the boys insisted that "the guards frisk them."

And yet the indomitable spirit of the Rosenbergs triumphs, they remain parents in the shadow of the electric chair. "You and I" Julie writes Ethel, "must steel ourselves, although our hearts are breaking and our tortured minds cry out. We must do what's right for them and for other children like them." The parents discuss the home arrangements for the children, are touched by the solicitude of their many friends for their young.

THERE IS a painful paragraph in the mother's letter when she tells her husband, "We can only be appalled at the sort of inhumanity that brutally punishes an unprotected little boy who never has harmed anyone." Michael had gone to the house of a boy he met, and child-like told his friend's mother about his parents and she had driven him from the house.

Again and again you marvel at the courage and dauntless humanity of the Rosenbergs. They discuss—via mail—the kind of books their children should read. Mrs. Rosenberg has "fairly pounced" upon the Christmas list of juvenile books in the "Guardian" hoping to find "some guide to the perplexing problem of choosing books for the children." She proposes "Be My Friend," a book of children's poems by Edith Segal, "The Races of Mankind" that refutes the barbarous myths of race superiority and many others that can "conceivably further their all-round development." In another letter she proposes that her children be given piano lessons.

THEY DREAM of the time when they will be together again, in the little family circle, the children playing on the floor with their toys. "Today our precious boys came and our own family lived once again for two hours." This is January 3, 1953. "I could see the trust in little Robbie's eyes," the father writes, "and the warm and tender feelings of love that passed between us in all that he said and in our play together." Together they gaze out the barred windows at the seagulls and at the tugboat drawing a string of barges on the Hudson. The pictures he drew and the drawings I made for him were interrupted while he kissed my cheeks and circled my neck with his little arms."

When they rose to leave the father helps Michael on with his coat, "the child suddenly clutched me with his hands and stammered as he lowered his head. 'You must come home. Every day there is a lump in my stomach, even when I go to bed.' The father is unable to reply, kisses him hurriedly and manages to say "everything will be all right."

When he returned to the solitude of his cell and the door clanged shut behind him he breaks down and "cries like a baby because of the children's deep hurt." He stands facing the concrete walls that box him in and "I let the pain that tore at my insides flood me in tears."

AND YET THE POETRY, the passion of life is eternal in these parents on whom the shadow of the chair has fallen. Mr. Rosenberg writes his wife how one of the prisoners planted an orange pit in the dirt of a crack in the concrete. The prisoners nurse it, watch it grow and are elated as it takes root. "It has grown to eight inches, bloomed, flowered, and has small oranges on the branches," he exults. "Bars, concrete, walls—and an orange tree growing in a crack."

The little orange tree is life and he thinks "of the time when we will enjoy our home again and our children's sweetest."

The most exploited workers in the U. S

Form Domestic Workers Union

By BETTY FELDMAN

LET us call her Mrs. Jane Williams. She is a domestic worker — one of 1,724,000 women in this country who work in other people's homes. She is a Negro — one of 918,000 Negro women so employed in this country.

An employment agency may rate Mrs. Williams as an unskilled worker, but she knows better. Moreover, she has not just one skill, but many. It is characteristic of domestic work that it embraces any and every task to be found within the four walls of a house or apartment. Mrs. Williams may be called upon, in the course of one day's work, to cook, wash (anything from personal or heavy laundry to baby's diapers and Madam's dog), iron, clean house, shovel snow, clean out the furnace or give baby and/or the dog their baths.

"Cleaning" is also a very comprehensive term, covering anything from a weekly dusting, mopping, scrubbing the kitchen floor and vacuuming, to the occasion for which a housewife literally saves the dirt for six weeks or six months until she "can get a girl in" to scrub the woodwork, wax the floors, wash the windows, and turn out every closet in the place!

FOR THIS expenditure of strength and skill Mrs. Williams is paid anywhere from 65 cents an hour (if she is hired by the day in one of the still existing "slave markets" where Negro women wait for possible employment) to \$1 an hour (the "going rate" at the New York State Employment Service — rates in other areas, especially the South, are much lower.).

Moreover Mrs. Williams, who is probably addressed as "Jane" by every member of the family from the youngest child up, although she herself is a grandmother, enjoys none of the safeguards workers in many industries take for granted. She is not covered by unemployment insurance or workmen's compensation, and the social security coverage extended to domestic workers last year is largely a joker, since it applies only to those making a minimum of \$20 a week on one job (which very few do). By and large, she gets no paid holidays, vacations or sick leave.

Worst of all are the practically unlimited hours. If Mrs. Williams gets a job which involves "sleeping in" or "all day work," her "day" can start whenever the baby utters its first morning cry, and end only when the last pot is put away in the kitchen, and the family dog taken around the block.

Some housewives may protest: "I do that kind of work myself — so what?" Admitting that the average housewife has to work far too hard, usually unassisted by the men in the family, and especially if she has a job, it must be remembered that the average domestic worker is outrageously underpaid, and in addition cares for her own home with whatever time and energy she has left over.

MOREOVER, and this is a crucial point, recent figures show almost a million Negro women doing domestic work, 42 percent of all Negro working women, as compared with only 4.4 percent of white working women.

men. Negro women are segregated into these jobs precisely because they are so badly paid, just as they are forced into low paid occupations such as service work outside private homes, and agricultural work.

Her employers probably would be surprised to learn that Mrs. Jane Williams is a person of far wider experience than her occupation in their home might show. She may be an active figure in her community, a leader in her church or club. She may have worked in a factory during World War II, and been a leader in her shop or trade union before she was pushed out of the plant and into domestic work to support herself and her family. She may have been to college, be a skilled bookkeeper, writer or musician. But Jim Crow has forced her to earn her living cleaning white people's homes, where the treatment she receives profoundly influences her attitude towards protestation of support for the Negro people and talk of Negro-white unity.

DOMESTIC workers have repeatedly tried to organize. (In the early 1900's a union survived for several years in St. Paul, Minnesota.) The Domestic Workers Union in Harlem has struggled to do the job in the years since World War II. And now another effort is underway,

this time in Brooklyn, where the Domestic Workers Association, affiliated with the independent United Building Service Workers (which also comprises janitors, maintenance and other service workers) has put forward a program whose modesty indicates the sub-standard conditions in the field:

- \$1 an-hour minimum wage, plus carfare and meals, for an 8-hour day;
- For less than a full day's work, \$1.25 an hour, with a minimum of six hours;
- For sleep-in workers, \$1 an hour for 48 hours per week, 6-day week, plus meals, and half pay for travel time;
- Time and a half for overtime; 4 paid holidays a year; 24-hour notice for cancellation of schedule;
- House-cleaning limited to exclude window washing, heavy laundry, shoveling snow or coal, etc.

MISS MABEL THOMPSON, the Association executive secretary, says that success hinges on two things. One is recognition by the labor movement that the organization of domestic workers is a trade union problem, and therefore deserves the support and assistance of other unions. The second is a logical extension of this position: the necessity for all trade union

members, all progressives, to hire domestic workers through the Association's hiring hall.

"We have no trouble getting members," says Miss Thompson. "The women, and men too, are ready for it. Our greatest need is jobs, jobs filled through our office, that meet our standards."

Mabel Thompson is herself a living example of the experience and leadership available today among these workers for the job of building their own union. The daughter of a South Carolina sharecropper, she came North looking for work. She found domestic work, at \$20 a month, as well as strong traces of the "slave-owner" mentality when her first employer protested her leaving for another and somewhat better position.

DURING THE WAR, Miss Thompson worked in an electric plant, as wire, solderer and finally inspector, and was an active member of UE. When the end of the war put her and thousands of other Negro women out of such work she went into



MISS MABEL THOMPSON

a baking establishment, where she was the first Negro woman employee, and became active in Bakers & Confectionary Workers Local 1.

She wants to carry the fight to organize domestic workers into union halls, to the press and radio, to trade unionists and progressives throughout the city. For she is in a struggle to win dignity for the most exploited workers in our country. Until this fight is won, all trade union members have a job to do.

woman today...

Your Problems . . . and Mine

Answer the Questions Honestly

By JEAN JOSEPHS

"WHAT quality is most important in parents?" This question was asked a number of teenagers on a high school forum not long ago. The overwhelming majority answered: "Honesty." This answer is worth thinking about, as I'm sure the young people did before giving it. They didn't want kindness first, or leniency, or even understanding in their parents. They wanted honesty.

I think younger children would agree with this verdict also, though they might not be articulate enough to phrase it so neatly. Whatever the parent's strong or weak points, the child needs to know where he stands, what the real situation is. A child is seldom taken in by his parents' pretenses, but he may be confused by them. Over-sweetness covering up real feelings of anger, or over-severity because you think it is expected of you, are equally harmful to your child; so are evasive answers to his questions, or lies used to enforce limits.

The positive values of the firm framework that every child needs, which we discussed before, are rooted in reality — certain routines must be followed, rules obeyed and decisions made by parents because these are truthfully necessary for practical living.

If parents face these necessities honestly, the child can too — even if he doesn't like them, he can cope with them because it's out in the open. Similarly, the second value, which was emphasized in last week's column — of nurturing the child's curiosity and challenging spirit — can only be served by parents' honesty.

If questions about death, birth, sex, war, money, prejudice, and many other things are



Drawn by LYDIA GIBSON MINOR

not answered truthfully, the child learns either not to expect reasonable, reliable answers from you, or comes to believe all sorts of nonsense which makes him easily fooled as he grows up by every faker who comes along.

RECENTLY, the grandmother of a four-year old I know died. His mother pretended many things to him until he finally found out; then he was much more upset than many children I have seen face death naturally and honestly with their parents. When he asked where grandma went when she died, his mother said, "To Heaven."

Later she asked me if this was right. I said, "If you honestly believe that this is where she went, it is right; otherwise you

are deceiving him and he will find you out, and trust you less and less."

This doesn't mean, of course that you answer every question with the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but — etc. You answer honestly, to the best of your ability, but also briefly, trying to gauge how much of the reality your child is able to understand at a given stage of his development.

At four the child who wants every toy in the store window need only be told, "We haven't enough money." To his why, you can answer, "We need our money to buy milk, and meat, fruit and cookies, to ride on the bus, and so on." At nine, the child may be told, "We can't afford music lessons — or boxing gloves — because Daddy's been put out of one job for trying to get more money for everyone, and he can't get another at the same pay."

At 14, you can explain the black-list, the rent increase, and high prices caused by the war drive.

GENERALLY children of the working class learn about reality more directly and faster than children of the "upper" classes, whose lives are cluttered up with more pretenses, and whose parents have been "educated" to be less honest.

During the last war a study was made of 25 pre-school children of working mothers in a day-care center and compared to a study of 25 middle- and upper-income children in a suburban nursery school. The study found three groups of children, roughly speaking, those who were loved, those who were not loved, and those who were "pseudo-loved," that is, dealt with dishonestly by their parents.

Those children who were lov-

ed — deeply and straightforwardly — by their parents, had, of course, the soundest basis for development.

Those who were unloved — openly rejected by one or both parents — seemed to divide off into two sub-groups: Some of them were lost, unable to identify themselves with a strong, positive mother or father, had nothing to hold on to, and seemed to be on the way towards delinquency. But some of them, with sturdier physical and nervous systems to start with — were able to face being unwanted, and somehow to grow stronger in spite of it, to develop their own resources, even at two and three years of age. These unloved children were in open battle with a hostile family — some of them went under, and some of them came through with increased stamina.

It was the pseudo-loved — those whose parents' love was a sham and a pretense — who had the hardest time, and were most mixed-up. Most of these cases were found in the middle and upper-class families where "good manners" and "culture" and society definitions of these other qualities interfered with honest expression of feeling.

In some of them, the child was loved as a possession to be dressed up and shown off, along with a new car; in others the child was used by one parent in conflict with the other and was not loved for its own sake; some children were given many presents and much show of affection to fill the same reason.

These children, because they were dealt with dishonestly, were left confused and disarmed. They were kept dependent upon their parents, but found nothing solid there to lean on, and were stripped of their own strength and resources in the process.

Let's remember — apart from all other considerations: if we want our children to be honest with us, as well as with the world, they can only develop this quality by first-hand experience with it.

Taft Crowd Wants All Asia

(Continued from Page 4)

liberation struggle in Asia is labelled an act of Chinese "aggression."

A second obstacle is that the scheme for conquest of Asia runs into the vested interests of older imperialist powers, especially the two largest and Washington's chief "allies," Britain and France. Britain, for example, fears Wall Street getting a foothold in Malaya or Ceylon. France fears the same thing in Indo China (which is one reason why she refused to follow Washington's suggestion that the Indo China case be brought into the UN).

Taft's speech, therefore, was directed not only at the Asian peoples, but also at the "allies." As the most outspoken Asia Firster in Congress, Sen. William F.

Knowland, (R-Cal), put it in a radio interview last week, Taft "was speaking to our allies as much as to anyone else."

Taft's speech, essentially, was a reflection of the foreign policy crisis in which Washington now finds itself, a crisis that was inevitable from the start of the cold war. It was and is a policy that runs into conflict with the deepest sentiments of the overwhelming majority of mankind and that was bound to conflict with the imperialist interests of its "allies," as Joseph Stalin predicted before his death.

Did President Eisenhower repudiate Taft's speech at his press conference one day later? He did not, as every informed person in Washington now knows and as big business interests knew all along. A reporter asked the President whether he agreed with Taft on "go it alone." The President said he did not.

But "go it alone," as pointed out above, was not the heart of Taft's speech. Even the Wall Street Journal noted: "The President's press conference statements, it seems to us, did not constitute a criticism of these questions or a reply to them. It seems to us a mistake to read Mr. Taft's speech and Mr. Eisenhower's remarks and conclude that they are at loggerheads."

In other words Taft was listing "objectives." Rather than proposing to reach those objectives alone, he proposed military alliances outside of the UN, if possible, such as the North Atlantic Treaty (which he admitted was a violation of the UN charter, as was the intervention in Korea). The proposal is to do these things outside of the UN, because in the present context of world affairs—with a powerful peace movement, struggles for independence, and conflicting imperialist interests—the UN is fast becoming a hindrance to, rather than a coverup for, Washington's schemes for world domination.

IMPORTANT ALSO was the

timing of Taft's speech, preceding the resumption of Korean truce talks and the Bermuda Big Three conference. He was telling the allies—thus far, and no farther! The necessity to confer with Britain and France in itself constituted slowing up of the plans of conquest; peace negotiations with the USSR could constitute a near fatal blow. In this respect, Eisenhower at his press conference showed he understood Taft's warning. He said the Bermuda parley did not constitute a preliminary for conferences with the USSR.

The payoff finally came in a White House conference with top GOP congressional leaders. After the parley the Republican leaders announced they had agreed to kill a rider and voted by the Senate Appropriations Committee to cut off funds to the UN if China were admitted. The Congressional leaders indicated that Eisenhower had agreed to fight any eventual admission of China to the UN and to continue a policy of hostility to the 500,000,000 people of China.

Even Knowland, ardent applauder of Gen. Van Fleet's recent call for armed conflict with China, was satisfied.

LAST WEEK'S developments made it clear that the McCarthy-Knowland-Jenner-Taft crew of the Asia Firsters, the advocates of bigger war in Asia are exerting more and more influence in shaping foreign policy. The developments have also made it clear that they will do everything possible to balk a Korean truce, which they view as a severe setback to their dream of imperialist conquest in the Far East. Frustrated and angered by the rising peace tide, they desperately seek an adventurous way out—a way out that could spell disaster for the world, especially for the American people.

They can be halted if the American people intervene now—if they call in increasing numbers for a Korean cease-fire along the lines of the UN General Assembly resolution and for Big Power peace negotiations, including the USSR, on all other outstanding issues.

ALP OFFERS ISSUES FOR SPECIAL ALBANY SESSION

The American Labor Party, in a letter to Gov. Dewey this week, urged the governor to include rents, the transit situation, reapportionment, new schools and election reform on the agenda of the coming special session of the state legislature.

The letter, signed by Vito Marcantonio, ALP chairman, urged action on "the following vital matters:

- Repeal of the rent increase law. This statute is imposing severe hardship on hundreds of thousands of tenants.

- Repeal of the law authorizing creation of the Transit Authority. Mere technical tinkering amendments of this statute cannot cure its basic evil, namely, the grant of power to a hand-picked appointed agency to raise fares. A comprehensive fiscal program should be enacted, including an increase in the amount of state-collected taxes returned to New York City, authorization for the city to levy a stock transfer tax and an increase in the state inheritance and corporation taxes.

- Legislative reapportionment, insuring full representation to the Negro and Puerto Rican people.

- A state bond issue for construction of urgently needed new schools.

- Revision of the Election Law to provide for direct election of district leaders.

Syracuse GE Settlement

By an overwhelming vote of the membership of Local 320, International United Electrical Workers Union (IUE-CIO) the nine week strike at the General Electric electronics plant in Syracuse, N. Y., was ended this week. Meeting in the Onondaga County War Memorial, the strikers voted to accept a settlement reached last week by union negotiators headed by James Carey, IUE president, and the company.

LUIS TARUC'S

*Dramatic
Story
of the
Philippine
Guerillas*

BORN OF THE PEOPLE

Foreword by Paul Robeson

Written in bivouac, forest, and swamp, this monumental and moving book tells for the first time the full story of the Hukbalahap—the People's Liberation Army of the Philippines. Luis Taruc, author of the book and commander of the army, has been called "bandit," "murderer" and "traitor"—even as George Washington was called by these very names when he led the ragged, embattled farmers in the American War of Independence. Taruc's autobiography tells the story of the rise and fall of the Hukbalahap and gives us a true glimpse of colonial people fighting for freedom. Luis Taruc, guerrilla commander and political leader, is also a writer who has produced a literary masterpiece with a rare beauty of style and depth of feeling.

'A Masterpiece of Our Time'

DR. W. E. B. DUBOIS—"A long-needed addition to the history of American imperialism. Every honest American should read Luis Taruc's calm, factual and detailed story of his bitter life."

HARRY F. WARD—"This is life expressing itself. Nowhere else that I know is the welding of a people and a leader so clearly portrayed. All through this book are vivid touches of the beauty of ordinary human living and gleams of the faith, hope and courage of the common people."

HOWARD FAST—"A masterpiece of our time... the greatest of all things I have read about colonial struggles for liberation today."

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RUDY SKREK A True American

- ★ Fell on a Normandy Beach, D-Day, June 6, 1944
- ★ Member Section Executive Committee, Second A.D., Queens Communist Party.
- ★ Business Agent, Chemical, Drug and Cosmetic Workers Union
- ★ The blood of Rudy and his comrades who fell in the battle against fascism wrote the first signature on the ballot for peace.
- ★ Rudy and his comrades were proud to be part of the people's STRUGGLE for peace and freedom—they paved a path the people will travel to victory—for peaceful coexistence with the Soviet Union, for an end to the Korean War; for peace, friendship and trade with China.

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A.S.
Charley D.
D.
Doris and Wayne
H.A.S.
Hannah Stern
Hannah and Abe
Harold and Sylvia
M.
Milk and Ruth

Mike S.
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Ted Tinsley Says

Pity the Poor Rich

EARL S. MacNEIL, a vice-president of the Irving Trust Co., is a fellow who broods deeply on the great social problems facing the people. From this brooding came an article, *The Plight of the New Poor*, which he wrote for the magazine, *Banking*.

The "new poor," according to this article, are people whose total assets add up to about \$100,000. He gives an example of one of these paupers. This tattered and hungry fellow gets a yearly salary of \$17,000. He has a \$10,000 equity in a \$25,000 home. He owns an auto and personal effects to the amount of another \$10,000. He has a part interest, worth \$30,000, in a business. He has \$10,000 worth of bonds and common stocks, and a \$40,000 life insurance policy.

As you can see, this fellow's in a bad way. "Time was," reads the article, "when that was wealth. The man with \$100,000 could retire and live

comfortably. Could die, and his widow would be known as 'rich.'"

But now? Tsk! Tsk! One fine day our hero drops dead (of starvation, I suppose), and Mr. MacNeil proves that his poor widow can do no better than a monthly income of \$419 for the rest of her life from the estate. On this miserable pittance she must survive and raise her two children, going from door to door to beg a crust of bread or a spot of caviar.

Getting that income of \$419 per month was not easy, as Mr. MacNeil proved when he outlined his investment program. It took a lot of financial juggling.

Why are things so desperate for this new poor family? It's because when the bread-winner was alive, struggling desperately to feed his little brood out of his lousy \$100,000, he discovered that "income taxes take most of what would have been his invested savings—once."

My program for the underfed widow includes some items that Mr. MacNeil left out:

1. Sell the \$25,000 house and get an apartment for \$80 per month. (Eighty per month is not exactly low living.)

2. Sell the Cadillac and buy a small roadster.
3. Buy a cook book and learn to do her own cleaning.
4. Tell the children to come home from the Swiss finishing school.

If she takes all these steps, I think she should manage to survive on her monthly \$419—particularly when you realize that under Mr. MacNeil's plan she also has available \$40,000 so invested that she can dip into the principal should she run short of a lamb chop.

But the problem is acute. I think we should pitch in and help. I propose that we go to the old poor, and raise a fund to increase the income of the new poor. By the old poor, I mean the guy who earns \$72 per week, and dies leaving his widow a \$3,000 life insurance policy, \$175 in the bank, and four unpaid instalments on the TV set. With that the widow should be able to realize a monthly income of about \$17 for the rest of her life.

If any of you have been deeply moved by the plight of the new poor who have to make ends meet on a paltry \$100,000, please send your contributions to me, and I will give them to this newspaper. This newspaper is definitely one of the old poor.

Letters of the Rosenbergs

(Continued from Page 5)

attest to the fact that my relations with all men here have been honorable, and particularly that I demonstrated in what I said and did that I am not anti-religious or bigoted in any against anyone for their race, color, or creed.

Dear friend, because I stand condemned to death although I am innocent, I am being crucified this way.

In a February 25th article in the New York Times, it was reported that Mr. Lane (Myles J. Lane, Asst. U. S. prosecuting attorney in the trial—ed.) spoke at a luncheon of the Lions Club of New York at the Belmont Plaza Hotel and devoted most of his talk to the prosecution of the Rosenberg "spy" case.

The final sentence of his speech is revealing: "If the Reds are out to get our lives, let's get theirs first." And also he said that he hoped Americans would not become complacent about the threat of Communist infiltration and that this case would prevent it. So that is the reason he helped frame two innocent people—to use the case as a political weapon against dissenters, who are alleged by his ilk to be Communists!

By the way, I just put in a three-month subscription for the Times.

I hope you take good care of yourself. I sincerely believe that the best thing that has happened to us since this case is that

we met you and became fast friends. As ever.

ETHEL

Waiting for News

March 15, 1953

My Darling,

I love you very much and I want so to be with you. Can you imagine they didn't have the nerve to face me! Your family didn't even make an attempt to see me. They are probably waiting for further instructions from the FBI, or district attorney before they venture to offer me their rotten deals. Although I don't know the details I still want to pat you on the back for the way you conducted yourself.

You know, sweetheart, with all the increasing tension and the confusing world situation I still feel calm because I am secure in the knowledge we are right and we are doing our part in this fight. What is really difficult for me is the constant concern over you and the children and I guess that is only natural.

We didn't make any plans for another visit with our boys but I think we ought to have them up here after Manny puts in our petition. Think about it and make some arrangements so that we'll get in another visit, before we hear from the Supreme Court. I adore you Ethel, my precious wife. I hold you always close to my heart—As ever devoted to you.

JULIE

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Marx-Engels Correspondence

(Continued from Page 5)

dates, thefts, etc., unprecedented even in the record of Prussian political justice."

They excoriated the "anonymous scribes" of the London Times and the London Daily News who had made themselves "advocates and mouthpieces of the most infamous and subaltern government spies."

MARX FOUGHT for those behind the bars and their families while poverty dogged him and his family. He refers to his hardships in his characteristic dry humor. To write his famous brochure on the Cologne trial, he gave up his job though he lacked "pants and shoes." He worked for months on the case while there was a real question of bread for his family. "In short," he writes Weydemeyer, "I'm on the rocks." But his valiant wife, Jenny, four of whose warm, penetrating letters are published here, stood at his side. She was a fellow-soldier all the years of her life. She and their children, like Marx, subordinated their personal welfare to the giant cause of liberating mankind.

All this is in these letters, a treasure trove of history, theory, trade-union tactics and strategy, biography—a book which will give every honest American—

ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG wrote the penetrating foreword, working doggedly at it in the hours torn from the long, arduous days at Foley Sq. The book is tribute to his Marxist scholarship and his pertinacity. As sure as the earth moves, the books will come out and his enemies will never forgive him for that.

If by some magic this book could become the property of every thoughtful American, the screaming witchhunters would be routed, the red scare would disappear like a pricked bubble. For this book is a monumental expose of the Big Lie; it illumines the way Marxists think and live and work. Everybody in our land today has as much to learn from Letters to Americans as the Americans did who received them.

And 'P' Is for Peace

School children's rhymes keep apace of the times. Here's one heard among third-graders in a New York public school:

"A" is for Atom.
If it's turned loose
The rest of the letters
Will be of no use.

Slave Revolt

(Continued from Page 5)

can courts.

The story of their revolt had flashed across the country, and had engaged the sympathy and support of the poets, William Cullen Bryant, John Greenleaf Whittier, of the Abolitionists, Lewis Tappan and Simeon Jocelyn. Frederick Douglass wrote passionately in their defense. Their blow for freedom rallied all forces that were soon to fight the Dred Scott decision, and now opposed President Van Buren, supporter of the slave forces.

But it was the Africans themselves who were decisive in the struggle for their freedom. "Give us free!" Cinque thundered in open court, and no one sitting there hearing his great voice and looking at his proud bearing could imagine this man a slave! The tedious legal battle went on for months, turning finally on a technical point before the Supreme Court. And that Court, on March 9, 1841, found that the Africans could not be disposed of as property: and they were freed.

FREED—BUT STILL held by the well-meaning Christian missionaries for another long, cold year in which many more of them died. The missionaries taught them English and religion, intending, when they returned to Africa, to set up a mission in their homeland through them. They were toured through parts of the country, singing church hymns, to raise money for a ship. And, finally, what was left of the band of Africans who had struck a blow for freedom "heard round the world," set sail once more—into the sun—Nov. 28, 1841, on the ship, *Gentleman*.

Two months later, on January 15, 1842, the *Gentleman* anchored at Freetown, at the mouth of the Sierra Leone River, and the sore and heart-sick, decimated band was home again.

So ended this remarkable episode. But such is the profound logic of the liberation struggle that time alone cannot put a finis to the battle these interpid men and women fought in a strange land, half of which looked upon them as property. The unfinished struggle for national liberation brings them back again, now as legend, still to fight for the same end, through their descendants both here and in Africa.

Owens' work, in this book, is to be commended, on the whole. However, in constructing a personality for Cinque, he has run the risk of substituting a synthetic, and highly improbable, consciousness for the true consciousness of this man. It would have been better if Owens had let Cinque speak for himself with his deeds.

But even so, this book belongs in the library of books dedicated to the struggle for human freedom.

Interview With Ho Chi Minh

(Continued from Page 5)

imperialists would fall out with each other. He also saw that the course of the war against the fascist Axis would speedily defeat Japanese rule. The rapid build up of the Peoples Army, and the decision to march into Hanoi during the famous congress of Tan Trao where the Viet Minh leaders were meeting in the critical days of August, was a stroke of very bold initiative.

From the beginning, however, the August Revolution faced serious external and internal enemies and difficulties. Under the terms of the Allied agreements, the Japanese troops were to be disarmed and ostensibly for the purpose the Kuomintang poured 200,000 soldiers into Viet-Nam while British warships brought the French colonialists back "in the baggage of Gurkha troops" as one writer has said.

THE VIETNAMESE Revolution was isolated. In fact, it was ahead of the general development in Asia, since the Chinese Communists were still deep in their own Northwest. Ho Chi Minh ignored the British; he seems to have tried to make something of the last flicker of Roosevelt's anti-colonial policy which at that time was still alive in United States diplomacy.

His main problem was to get rid of the Kuomintang and ward off the challenge of French colonialism. This he accomplished, thanks to the immense and unprecedented popular unity which enables Ho's diplomatic skill to take advantage of the contradictions among his foes. At one point, the Democratic Republic's leaders went so far as to allocate seats in the National Assembly to the Vietnamese stooges of the Kuomintang, even giving them places in the cabinet; at the crucial moment, Ho Chi Minh brought about the March 6, 1946 agreement with France which recognized the Republic of Viet-Nam "As a free state having its government, its parliament, its army and its finances, making up part of the Indo-Chinese Federation and the French Union."

The consequence of this agreement was to force the withdrawal of the Kuomintang troops. It also determined the next stage of relations with France. Not all the younger nationalist elements in Viet-Nam understood the necessity of Ho's policy, and the Trotskyists in Saigon and the Vietnamese stooges of the Kuomintang tried to use it against the Viet Minh leaders. But this agreement gave the Democratic Republic an immense moral and political advantage.

HO CHI MINH travelled as head of state to the Fontainebleau conference that spring. Although it was unsuccessful, and succeeded only in getting a confirmation of the preliminary accord, this unprecedented voyage was a large part of the French people's

friendship with Viet-Nam.

When the de Gaulle admirals and generals proceeded to undermine the accord and then attack the Republic at Haiphong in November, 1946, and at Hanoi in December, 1946 the struggle with French colonialism was taken up under very much better political conditions. Ho Chi Minh, the lifelong opponent of French colonialism, had been willing to remain within the French Union if the architects of that Union would really live up to what they pretended in words.

In fact, throughout the whole first half of 1947, Ho Chi Minh proposed a cease-fire several times on the basis of the March 1946 accords. The Socialist cabinets of Leon Blum and Paul Ramadier replied with arrogance, even though the national congress of their Party called for a settlement. At bottom, the French rulers were already then intoxicated by the Truman Doctrine which had been announced in March 1947. They preferred a ruinous war to crush the Republic, over-estimating their ability to win it quickly. They preferred to rely on American imperialism even if such a policy was to subordinate France itself, cost hundreds of thousands of lives and billions of dollars and turn France into a colony. The war against Viet-Nam would "colonialize the colonialists" themselves. . .

HO TOOK UP the Resistance again, this time with a much broader base than in 1941. The Lien Viet had been formed in May 1946 as a wide patriotic association and it grew broader in the course of the war itself so that by March 1951, the Viet Minh could be merged with it. The emergence of the Communists from illegality under the name of the Lao Dong Party was also a step toward broadening the Party's appeal and deepening its roots in Vietnamese soil. And the Bloc of Alliance with the national Liberation Fronts of Pathet Lao and Khmer was Ho's answer to the "associated states" that the French resident commissioners erected to give the illusion of independence to these peoples.

By 1951, Viet-Nam's whole position had changed. The Chinese Peoples Revolution had arrived on the Ho Chi Minh's northern and western frontiers. Twenty years had passed since the founding of the Communist Party of Indo-China in 1930 and the 10 years since the beginnings of the armed struggle against the colonialists and Japan. The Vietnamese Revolution had traversed a long and complex period. But it was now, in the early 1950's firmly and solidly allied with the most powerful forces of the national liberation movement of all Asia.

Joseph Starnin's series on Free Viet Nam will continue in Monday's Daily Worker and in The Worker next week.

Bare FBI Hold on Witness

(Continued from Page 1)
dragged in the name of Julius and Ethel.

In his affidavit, Bernard Greenglass states:
"Some time in the year 1946, my brother David told me that he had taken a sample of uranium from Los Alamos without permission of the authorities. . . He told me this at his home, 265 Livingston St., New York. I do not remember whether Ruth, David's wife, was present at the time."

Having exposed the real motive behind the Greenglass "cooperation" with the FBI police seeking a political frame-up, Bernard then reveals the role of his sister-in-law, Ruth, whose testimony helped to convict Ethel and Julius, but who was never brought to trial herself, Bernard states:

"About a month ago, on Friday night, David Rosenberg, Julius Rosenberg's brother, came to my home to discuss the case of Ethel and Julius. There was also present Ruth Greenglass and my mother Tessie Greenglass. The subject of uranium came up. I told Dave Rosenberg the same story that I stated here."

"Ruth, David's wife, said 'David took a sample of uranium but he threw it into the East River.'"

Bernard Greenglass then adds that he told this to Ethel when he visited her at Sing Sing several weeks ago.

WITH THIS AFFIDAVIT, the story of the Rosenberg frame-up gets even clearer as the hours tick away between now and Thursday, June 18, 11 p.m. when the government plans to pull the switch that will burn out the lives of the two young New Yorkers who have refused under shadow of the electric chair to cave in to the "talk-or-die" deal offered to them on Tuesday.

In an emergency telegram Tuesday afternoon, breathing the purest courage and outraged honesty

Julius and Ethel Rosenberg told their lawyer, Emanuel Bloch, that the U. S. Attorney General Herbert Brownell had seen them in their cells and offered them a deal to save their lives if they would play ball and name other victims of an alleged "Soviet spy ring" of which they were allegedly a part.

BLASTING THIS proposed deal, which the government had tried to make several times earlier, Julius and Ethel stated to the American people:

"By asking us to repudiate the truth of our innocence, the government admits its own doubts concerning our guilt."

"We will not help to purge the foul record of a fraudulent conviction and a barbaric sentence."

"We solemnly declare now and forevermore that we will not be coerced even under pain of death to bear false witness and to yield up to tyranny our rights as free Americans."

"If we are executed, it will be the murder of innocent people and the shame will be on the government of the United States."

THE AFFIDAVIT showing that the theft of uranium was the key to Greenglass' made-to-order testimony for the government confirms a suspicion that Julius Rosenberg expressed during the trial when he was asked why Greenglass was "fingering" him. During his testimony, Julius said:

"I recall at that time in my mind the incident—the instant he told me what happened to him in February when the FBI had come around to visit and question him about some uranium."

The highly significant fact is—in the light of the new affidavit—that Greenglass carefully refused to admit to the court or the jury that the FBI had been questioning him about the theft of uranium or anything connected with uranium. Greenglass said:

"He (that is the FBI man) came to my house and sat down at my table. I offered him a cup of coffee and we spoke, and he did not say to me that he suspected me of espionage or anything else. He just spoke to me about whether I had known anyone at Los Alamos and that was the gist of the whole conversation. He walked out of the house maybe an hour later and that is all there was to it."

BUT THIS CAREFUL avoidance of any testimony connecting the FBI visit with uranium is flatly contradicted by the signed statement made by Greenglass' wife, Ruth, which came to light several weeks ago.

In this statement, according to the document dated June 19, 1950, and admitted by Greenglass' lawyer O. John Rogge, to be authentic, Ruth said this:
"Shortly before their accident,

the FBI asked if they had a specimen of uranium in the house, in the course of a routine investigation."

Plainly, the uranium theft was the key to the entire case, explaining how it is that Greenglass was forced to "cooperate."

It is a significant fact, also, that another government witness against the Rosenbergs, Max Elitcher, who pretended during the trial that Julius had spoken to him of espionage after not having seen him for six years, was himself facing a perjury charge just before he testified against the Rosenbergs. After his testimony he was never brought to trial and is certified as "loyal" by the FBI.

Charge Bias by 2 Members of McCarran Body

The Subversive Activities Control Board has been asked to disqualify two of its five members, Watson B. Miller and Harry P. Cain, on the ground of bias and prejudice, by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Board, it was announced yesterday.

Miller and Cain, as Subversive Activities Control Board members, are scheduled to sit as "judges" in hearings requested by the Justice Department that the American Committee register as a "Communist-front" organization.

Abner Green, the committee's executive secretary, in affidavits cited records of Miller and Cain as public officials and maintain it would be impossible for them to render an objective decision since the American Committee has come in continual conflict with them in cases involving the rights of foreign born Americans.

Miller was Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization from 1947 to 1950, and from 1923 to 1944 was an official of the American Legion.

Cain, as a U. S. Senator, opposed legislation in 1949 for admission of Jewish displaced persons. Cain also voted to override the presidential veto of the Internal Security Act, under which the committee's registration is requested.

On May 13, 1949, Cain demanded deportation of Charles Chaplin on grounds that he had "Communist ties."

Defense Fight

(Continued from Page 2)

cuss the case and to act, of petitions circulated last weekend on the West Side and on the South Side, of delegations visiting those Congressmen who were home for Memorial Day, of mailings reaching tens of thousands here with the plea for telegrams to Eisenhower.

MRS. HELEN SOBELL, wife of Morton Sobell, co-defendant in the Rosenberg case who is serving a 30-year prison term on Alcatraz, was here all last week.

She has spoken at mass meetings and at small gatherings of clergymen, civic groups, labor people. Her searing words, her intimate picture of the Rosenberg family, her deep earnestness have had an electrifying effect everywhere. A packinghouse local union leader told us:

"She woke me up to the fact that we have thought of the Rosenberg case as just another civic liberties case, where it is actually a matter of life and death for all of us."

Mrs. Granat declared that people here have indicated their readiness to go far beyond the ordinary kinds of protest.

LOS ANGELES

WORKING WITH feverish haste, supporters of the Rosenbergs took the story of the doomed couple to the neighborhoods and shop gates last week.

The Los Angeles Rosenberg Committee announced that 100,000 leaflets, 50,000 stickers and 1,000 posters were issued for distribution and display.

Further steps in the fight will be mapped at a mass rally at the Embassy Auditorium Monday night.

In San Francisco it was announced that Mrs. Vivian Hallinan, author and progressive leader is in Washington to join with others to press for clemency by President Eisenhower.

Emphasis in the Golden city was placed on community action to muster the maximum number of letters, wires and petitions to the White House.

Italy Election

(Continued from Page 4)

Parliamentary control and thus hold Italy within the NATO-European Defense Community orbit. The spectacular recession of popularity by the government parties has been matched simultaneously by substantial gains of the Italian Communist and Socialist parties and, in South Italy, a dangerous resurgence of monarchist and neo-fascist strength.

In the 1948 elections the Popular Bloc (Communist-Socialist) got eight of the 24 million votes cast. During the 1951-52 municipal elections the percentage leaped from 32 percent to almost 39 percent, although the total number of voters was two million less. These gains of the Left were won by hard-fought campaigns for world peace, banning of atomic weapons, for real agrarian reform and in defense of the rights of labor.

Side by side with a two million-strong Communist Party stand a strong and growing Socialist Party and a highly organized and disciplined working class.

ON THE EVE of these critical Italian elections government circles are openly fearful that they will not be able to reach the 50 percent vote they need in order to implement their phony election law. This, in spite of the entire state apparatus which is at their service and in the past has exhibited such dexterity in swindling votes and terrorizing the electorate. This, in spite of the ponderous influence of the Vatican and its indefatigable Catholic Action groups.

Peace—the very basis for national independence and progress, the cornerstone necessary to the peaceful East-West trade desperately needed by Italy—is the alternative being posed to DeGasper's war policies in the June 7-8 elections.

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Special June Week Rates
Adults \$27.50 - Children \$25
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Classified Ads

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BEAUTIFUL furnished room, cross ventilation, kitchen privileges. Woman. Call mornings to 10 a.m., evenings from 6-8 p.m. GE 5-8464.

SMALL cheerful furnished room, \$20 month. Call GR 5-6295.

APARTMENT WANTED

YOUNG couple seeking furnished apartment or apartment to sublet. Write Box 100, The Worker.

POSITION WANTED

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, full charge business and organizational experience 12 years, \$60, write Box 300, The Worker.

FOR SALE

ENGLISH BICYCLE. Equipped with 3-speed Sturmey-Archer gear shift, hand brakes, pump, tourist bag, tools, lamp bracket and reflector. \$64.95 value. Now only \$44.95. Standard Brand Distributors, 184 Fourth Ave. (13th and 14th Sts.) 20 minutes free parking. GR 3-7819.

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CITY SLICKER FARM, Jeffersonville, N.Y. New! 100-foot natural pool. Children's paradise. Campfires, barn dances, sports, food galore. Artistic rooms. Adults \$28. Children 1/2 rate to 12. Booklet. Tel. Calligon 321 J2.

INFORMAL RESORT. Children's counselor, newly improved private lake, sports, unusually fine foods. Adults \$40 (June \$35), children \$20-\$25. Booklets. Pine Lake Lodge, Kenosha Lake, N.Y. BE 2-4754.

EAST HILL FARM, Youngsville, N.Y. Vacation for the family, all improvements: swimming, fishing, sports, at the modest rate of \$125 a room for season. Call all week. RI 9-0642.

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CHARLES ZIMMERMAN
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Vote on Transit Authority Clears Way for Fare Boost

NEW YORKERS last Monday got their first bitter taste of what is in store for them unless they unite behind an anti-Dewey coalition candidate, elect him mayor, and throttle the Dewey-Chase National Bank conspiracy. With the approval of a Transit Authority by the Board of Estimate last week the bankers cleared the way to raising the fare by July 30, shifting the entire debt charge from real estate to straphanger, and eventually forcing the wage-earner to pay a "self-sustaining" fare of 40 cents, according to many transit experts.

The fare deal was the result of a deal between Mayor Impellitteri and Gov. Dewey, but to Comptroller Lazarus Joseph must go the dishonor of actually insuring its

creation. For it was his three votes which held the issue at stake.

AFTER MONTHS of playing "footsie" with public anxiety and building himself as a mayoralty candidate on the desperate hopes of millions who saw his three votes as decisive in killing the Authority plan, Joseph at the last moment surrendered to Dewey and rejected what would have been a tie vote if he had joined Council President Halley and Boro President Wagner.

Joseph's action and the Dewey-Impellitteri \$1,700,000,000 transit steal, coming on top of the billion dollar rent gouge, the threat of new consumer taxes and rejection of salary increases to city workers, points up the stark truth of the election campaign: an immediate and all-embracing coalition, led by labor, is the only salvation of the electorate November. Anything less than a candidate dedicated to a people's fusion which reflects every kind of

political thought and public organization, means continued fare increases, service slashes, consumer taxes, police brutality and rampant McCarthyism.

In this light, recent Liberal Party and Republican liaison committees arranged to discuss mayoralty "coalition" must be viewed with alarm. Not alone would such fusion enhance election of a Dewey candidate and betray the Liberal program on fares, rents, taxes and a host of other city and state issues, but it would mark a sell-out to labor which is now desperately fighting on two major fronts in New York City:

• THE JUNE 8 AND 9 state waterfront hearings at which the Dewey-controlled Crime Commission will press for the Governor's "pier division" plan—a state-controlled hiring and screening system—has aroused bitter protests among rank and file dock workers. Faced by a reactionary set-up which leaves the hated Joe (King) Ryan an opportunity to demagogically "oppose" the Dewey plan while tightening his own corrupt grip on the workers, dock unionists voted to picket the state waterfront hearings.

• THE VICIOUS Hearn scab propaganda to the public continued last week in the face of a determined, unbroken Local 65 picket line.

Battle Jimcrow Barriers in Two Big Housing Developments

FORCES OF DEMOCRACY in New York are battering at the powerful big business "white supremacy" strongholds in the city—two vast housing developments which still bar Negro people. They are Parkchester in the Bronx, owned by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., and Levittown in Queens.

In Levittown William A. Cotter and his family, Negroes who were barred from buying a house in the development after they had made all preparations, have been living at a home leased by a Levittown friend who turned it over to them. The lease ran out May 31, and the Cotters have been served with a notice to get out. All their offers to buy the house, or any other in the development, have been rejected, in line with the Levittown "lily white" policy.

A Levittown committee against discrimination is standing by the Cotters and has determined to resist all efforts to oust them.

In Parkchester, two weeks ago, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. was successful in ousting the first Negro family to live in the immense development, probably the largest in the country, since it was built 13 years ago. It took 50

cops and marshals to dispossess the family, over the objections of scores of friends and supporters who came to defend her. Mrs. Dectaur had taken over the apartment of a friend last summer, and the company had been trying to evict her ever since. They did it with the cooperation of the city government.

The Bronx Committee to end Jimcrow in Parkchester is continuing its militant battle to bring democracy to the development.

THEY'RE HERE

From England — Italy — France — Scotland. Sample cuts of coatings (3 1/2 to 7 yard pieces).

Two toned wools — French and British Zibaleens—Camel and wool mixtures — Alpaca — Tweed. A few Vicunas and many others. (From the 1954 showing in ready made coats priced at \$295 to \$450. Actual value \$15 to \$57 a yard. Here \$5.95 to \$15 a yard. Sale will last one week only—June 1 thru June 6.

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Imported Linens

The final clearance sale on imported Linens from the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Poland, and Ireland will take place during the entire month of June. Avail yourself of this opportunity and save a lot of money.

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7th Ave. bet. 41 & 42 Sts. Bring this coupon and get a minimum reduction of 10% on all items. Special reduction for organizations.

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what's on

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CLUB CINEMA presents "Poli De Carotte" (The Redhead). The best loved of the French films. Directed by Julian Duviol, with Harry Baur and Robert Lynen. An extraordinary moving study of adolescents. With English titles. Air-cooled. Two showings Friday, Saturday, Sunday starting at 8:30 p.m., 430 Sixth Ave. (cor. 9th St.) \$1 to members, \$1.25 to non-members.

ALP COMMUNITY CENTER presents Movie and Dance, 220 W. 80th St., Sat., June 6, 8:45. Jean Renoir's "The Southerner." A magnificent blend of realism and poetry, the story of a family of sharecroppers. Candle-lit tables, refreshments. Donation \$1.

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Manhattan

CLUB CINEMA presents "Poli De Carotte" (The Redhead). The best loved of the French films. Directed by Julian Duviol, with Harry Baur and Robert Lynen. An extraordinary moving study of adolescents. With English titles. Air-cooled. Two showings Friday, Saturday, Sunday starting at 8:30 p.m., 430 Sixth Ave. (cor. 9th St.) \$1 to members, \$1.25 to non-members.

SUNDAY FORUM presents "How We Fought McCarthyism" (report from Washington). Round panel discussion with: Howard Selsam, Dorey Wilkerson, Herbert Aptheker, Dashiell Hammett, Victor Perlo on Sun., June 7 at 2:15 p.m. Refreshments. Contr. \$1. Jefferson School of Social Science, 375 6th Ave. (cor. 16th St.).

Bronx

COME AND HEAR noted author William Mandel speak on "The Fight Against McCarthyism Can Be Won," at ALP Hall, 1723 Boston Rd. (over the Dover) Sun., June 7, 3 p.m. Donation 25c.

Sunday Forum presents . . .

"How We Fought McCarthyism"

(Report from Washington)
Round Panel Discussion with:
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